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UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1957

Corn is estimated at 3,305 million bushels, up 3 percent from September 1, down 4 percent from last year, but 6 percent above average.

Soybeans are estimated at 487 million bushels, up 6 percent from September 1, up 7 percent from last year, and 79 percent above average.

Sorghum Grain is estimated at 514 million bushels, 7 percent more than September 1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ times last year's crop and over 3 times the 10-year average.

All Wheat is estimated at 927 million bushels, less than 1 percent above September 1, down 7 percent from last year and 18 percent less than average.

Peanuts are estimated at 1,536 million pounds, 4 percent less than September 1 and last year and 13 percent below average.

Hay is estimated at 121 million tons, 1 percent more than September 1, nearly 12 percent more than last year, and 16 percent above average.

Fall Potatoes are estimated at 150.9 million hundredweight, practically the same as for September 1, down 9 percent from last year, but nearly 1 percent up from average.

Late Summer Potatoes are estimated at 32.2 million hundredweight, up nearly 6 percent from September 1, but down 5 percent from last year and 3 percent below average.

Apples are estimated at 113 million bushels, about 2 percent more than September 1, 12 percent more than last year, and 3 percent above average.

Eggs laid during September are estimated at 4,416 million, 1 percent less than were laid during September 1956, but 17 percent above average.

Milk Production during September is estimated at 9,611 million pounds, 1 percent more than September 1956, and 5 percent above the September average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service
CrPr 2-2 (10-57)

Crop Reporting Board
Washington, D. C.

CROP PRODUCTION, OCTOBER 1, 1957

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
	: Average:		Indicated	: Average:		: Indicated	
	: 1946-55:	1956	Oct. 1,	: 1946-55:	1956	Sept. 1, 1957	Oct. 1, 1957
			1957 1/				
Corn, all	bu.	37.8	45.4	45.7	3,120,484	3,451,292	3,194,674
Wheat, all	"	17.4	20.0	21.5	1,131,000	997,207	923,268
Winter	"	18.6	20.6	22.2	862,471	734,995	690,601
All spring	"	14.3	18.5	19.6	268,529	262,212	232,667
Durum	"	11.7	16.6	17.3	29,637	39,607	40,480
Other spring	"	14.6	18.9	20.2	238,892	222,605	192,187
Oats	"	34.3	34.3	37.4	1,325,418	1,152,652	1,337,790
Barley	"	26.8	29.0	28.8	291,589	372,495	430,737
Rye	"	12.7	13.2	15.4	22,092	21,558	26,440
Flaxseed	"	9.0	8.8	5.1	38,627	48,712	32,242
Sorghum grain	"	19.0	21.9	28.5	155,980	205,065	481,315
Rice	100 lb. bag	2/ 2,355	2/ 3,030	2/ 3,103	45,279	47,402	40,973
Cotton	bale	2/ 300	2/ 409	2/ 435	13,669	13,310	12,713
Hay, all	ton	1.40	1.48	1.65	104,178	108,708	119,565
Hay, wild	"	.81	.73	.94	11,367	8,671	11,527
Hay, alfalfa	"	2.17	2.08	2.28	43,854	61,127	68,040
Hay, clover & tim. ^{3/}	"	1.41	1.42	1.49	28,435	21,107	21,302
Hay, lespedeza	"	1.04	1.06	1.10	6,043	4,188	4,246
Beans, dry edible							
(Cleaned) 100 lb. bag		2/ 1,068	2/ 1,215	2/ 1,132	16,573	17,114	16,108
Peas, dry field							
(Cleaned) 100 lb. "		2/ 1,123	2/ 1,360	2/ 1,295	3,584	4,652	3,315
Soybeans for beans	bu.	20.2	21.8	22.5	271,689	455,869	458,903
Peanuts 4/	lb.	818	1,157	1,000	1,760,097	1,602,260	1,594,350
Potatoes: 5/	cwt.						
Winter	"	156.6	155.6	151.3	3,554	5,260	6,810
Early spring	"	131.4	154.1	133.4	3,110	4,022	4,243
Late spring	"	133.8	146.7	164.1	26,853	24,330	28,610
Early summer	"	80.2	94.9	88.5	9,980	9,503	8,843
Late summer	"	152.7	181.0	167.5	33,042	33,967	30,530
Fall	"	163.4	191.1	176.1	149,919	166,634	151,261
Total	"	150.4	175.9	165.4	226,458	243,716	230,297
Sweetpotatoes 5/	"	54.0	59.4	62.7	20,179	16,922	16,186
Tobacco	lb.	1,273	1,598	1,459	2,148,368	2,180,805	1,620,858
Sugarcane for sugar							
and seed	ton	20.9	25.7	27.0	6,743	6,485	7,642
Sugar beets	"	15.0	16.6	17.2	11,528	13,010	15,016
Broomcorn	"	2/ 268	2/ 200	6/ 35		20	42
Hops	lb.	1,446	1,586	1,478	51,080	38,383	41,700
Pasture	pct.	7/ 72	7/ 61	7/ 80	---	---	---

1/ Estimates for winter wheat, oats, barley, rye, wild hay, clover and timothy hay, dry field peas, and winter, early spring, late spring, and early summer potatoes are not based on current indications, but are brought forward from previous reports. 2/ Pounds. 3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 4/ Picked and threshed. 5/ Averages 1949-55.

6/ No forecast made for October 1, 1957. 7/ Condition October 1.

CROP PRODUCTION, OCTOBER 1, 1957

CROP		PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
		Average	1956	Indicated	
		1946-55	Sept. 1, 1957	Oct. 1, 1957	1/
Apples, Com'l. crop	bu.	2/ 109,968	100,623	111,362	113,372
Peaches	"	2/ 64,251	2/ 69,859	62,646	62,741
Pears	"	2/ 29,940	32,322	33,069	32,065
Grapes	ton	2/ 2,954	2,895	2,666	2,661
Cherries (12 States)	"	2/ 223	168	229	229
Apricots (3 States)	"	2/ 224	196	199	199
Cranberries (5 States)	bbl.	940	970	1,020	1,049
Pecans	lb.	138,599	173,700	121,850	122,150

1/ Estimates for cherries and apricots are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1956	1957	Average	1956	1957
	1946-55	:	:	1946-55	:	:
August	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
August	10,453	10,659	10,794	3,963	4,568	4,588
September	9,158	9,512	9,611	3,773	4,461	4,416
Jan. - Sept. Incl.	92,708	98,500	99,402	44,728	46,017	46,514

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS OCTOBER 1

CROP	Average	1946-55	1956	1957
	Per-	1,000	Per-	1,000
	cent 1/	bushels	cent 1/	bushels
Corn for grain ^{2/}	11.0	317,034	10.4	300,095
Wheat.....	45.0	507,425	41.8	417,276
Oats.....	80.1	1,061,048	80.1	923,394
Barley.....	61.7	180,409	60.4	225,013
Rye.....	53.6	12,065	58.5	12,601
Flaxseed.....	3/47.7	3/18,848	58.2	28,341
Sorghum grain ^{2/}	3/ 3.7	3/5,178	2.3	5,553
Soybeans ^{2/} ...	1.0	2,464	.5	1,995

1/ Percent of previous year's crop.

2/ Old crop.

3/ Short-time average.

CROP PRODUCTION, OCTOBER 1, 1957 ACREAGE

CROP	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average 1946-55	1956	1957	1957 percent of 1956
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Corn, all	82,451	75,950	72,289	95.2
Wheat, all	65,404	49,817	43,161	86.6
Winter	46,477	35,637	31,075	87.2
All spring	18,927	14,180	12,086	85.2
Durum	2,423	2,379	2,365	99.4
Other spring	16,504	11,801	9,721	82.4
Oats	38,662	33,639	35,774	106.3
Barley	10,854	12,827	14,964	116.7
Rye	1,734	1,636	1,721	105.2
Flaxseed	4,309	5,545	5,335	96.2
Sorghum grain	8,115	9,349	18,027	192.8
Rice	1,912	1,564	1,350	86.3
Cotton	22,050	15,615	13,686	87.6
Hay, all	74,248	73,627	73,499	99.8
Hay, wild	13,991	11,914	12,308	103.3
Hay, alfalfa	20,277	29,402	30,372	103.3
Hay, clover and timothy 1/	20,212	14,848	14,266	96.1
Hay, lespedeza	5,730	3,942	4,016	101.9
Beans, dry edible	1,580	1,409	1,415	100.4
Peas, dry field	320	342	256	74.9
Soybeans for beans	13,486	20,926	21,650	103.5
Peanuts 2/	2,238	1,385	1,536	110.9
Potatoes: 3/				
Winter	23	34	45	133.1
Early spring	24	26	32	121.8
Late spring	202	166	174	105.1
Early summer	125	100	100	99.8
Late summer	218	188	192	102.5
Fall	918	872	857	98.3
Total	1,509	1,386	1,400	101.1
Sweetpotatoes 3/	373	285	274	96.2
Tobacco	1,694	1,365	1,128	82.7
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	323	252	288	114.1
Sugar beets	770	785	877	111.7
Broomcorn	262	203	286	140.9
Hops	36	24	28	114.0

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

2/ Picked and threshed.

3/ Averages 1949-55.

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PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Oct. 1, 1957



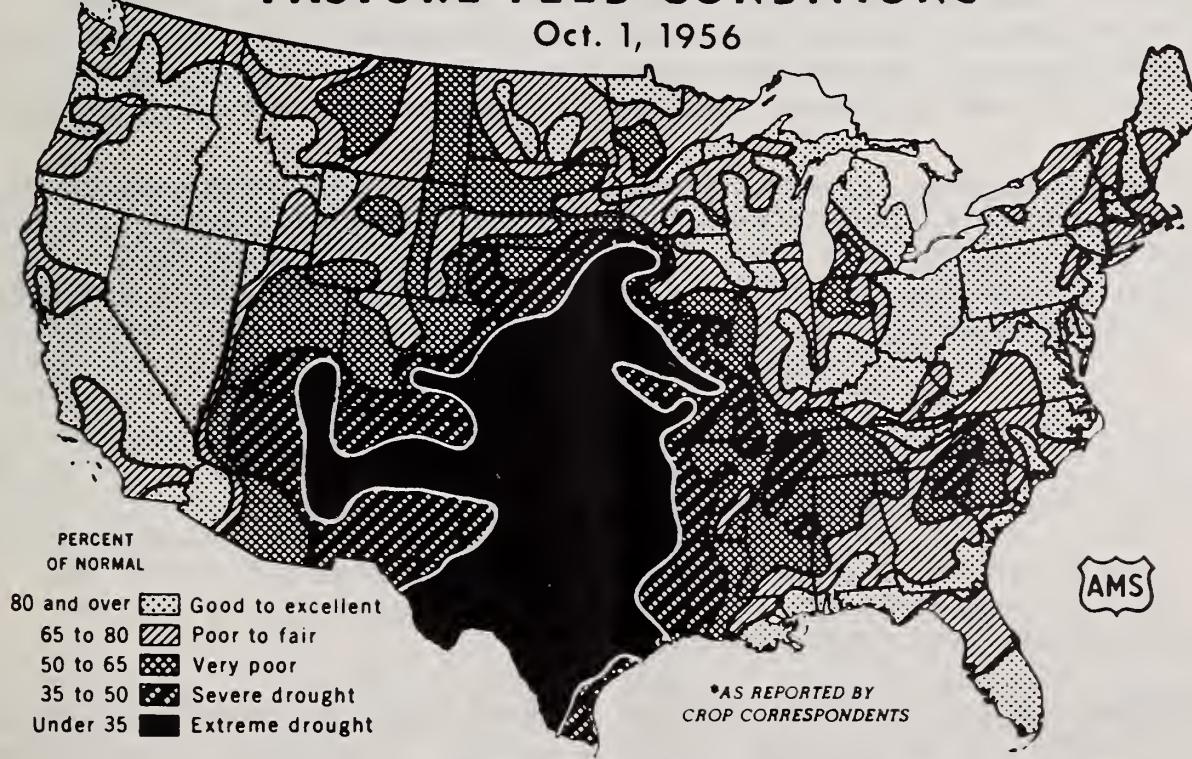
*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 4557-57 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Oct. 1, 1956



*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 3598-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1957

After further gains during September total crop production this year now looks equal to the previous record.

Late crops in important areas made notable maturity advances as killing frosts held off. Timely rainfall aided pastures and late hay growth and gave fall seedings a good start. Excessive rains caused considerable damage by delaying harvest of cotton and other Southern crops.

The all-crop production index based on October 1 estimates has moved to 106, matching the previous top years 1956 and 1948. Feed grain production swelled by recent gains in sorghum grain and corn is expected to be 7 percent larger than last year with an index of 118 surpassing by 2 points the record corn year 1948. Oilseed production--soybeans, cotton-seed, flaxseed--now looks slightly under last year despite the record soybean crop because of less cottonseed and flaxseed. Hay tonnage reaches a new high 12 percent larger than last year. Pasture conditions are well above average. The bountiful crop total from one of the smallest harvested acreage in nearly 40 years comes from record over-all yield levels which now reach an index of 127--3 percent above the 1956 previous high. Indexes are based on crop performance in 1947 through 1949 taken as 100.

Crops now expected to bulk larger than estimated a month ago include corn, soybeans, sorghum grain, hay, rice, spring wheat, tobacco, potatoes, sweet potatoes, sugar beets, sugarcane, commercial apples and cranberries. Cotton leads the crops showing decreased prospects which also include peanuts, flaxseed and dry beans, some fruits and nuts and hops.

Corn and soybeans in most important producing areas fared well during September. Although killing frosts threatened and did land a few early punches in the North no heavy blows fell until late in the month and these missed much of the vulnerable late planted acreage. The corn crop of 3.3 billion bushels gained in a majority of States and most main Cornbelt States. The National yield average at 45.7 bushels per acre edges out 1956 as highest of record. Some extremely late plantings need still more good fortune to reach full grain maturity but have gained in feed value each frostless day. Soybean yield gains have been quite general except in some parts of the South where excessive rains hindered harvest. The record total crop of 487 million bushels reflects record average per acre yields on the largest acreage ever grown. After a slow start soybean harvest has raced ahead and now is near average stage in many sections. Corn harvest has started slowly to take advantage of recent good drying weather.

Sorghum grain production continues to look larger as harvest approaches mostly as a result of the good Great Plains season. The October 1 estimate of more than half a billion bushels more than doubles the 1955 previous record. Large acreage expansion plus rains such as plainsmen might dream of during drought years top other factors in bringing the huge outturn.

Winter wheat seedings in the Great Plains are making the best start in recent years. Favorable moisture supplies are urging many fields toward wheat production in 1958 as drought memories are dimmed. Summer fallowed fields with soil banked moisture lead toward prospective rewards of lush wheat pasturage and reduced danger from spring wind erosion. Seeding is approaching completion in many sections with generally good growth in evidence.

Maps comparing pasture feed conditions, page 5, clearly show the outstanding change from scarcity to general forage plenty since a year ago over large central areas. The shaded islands of irregular shape which locate areas of poorest pastures on October 1 this year are comparatively small. Grazing is much better than a year ago in most areas with the exception of the upper and middle eastern States and in parts of the northwest. Pasture condition improved in almost all areas in September even though too late in parts of the North to furnish much feed. Many late hay cuttings gained from timely rains and frost delay. The record large hay crop of 121 million tons is well distributed, insuring ample winter feeding supplies livened with record amounts of alfalfa.

Spring wheat in eastern North Dakota got too much rain while awaiting combining and suffered severe damage. Total outturn in North Dakota, Minnesota and Idaho exceeded earlier estimates and increased the National total. Flaxseed unharvested in the Dakotas and Minnesota suffered further damage which added to the serious inroads of disease and earlier drought. Present estimates of 27 million bushels are smallest since 1946 with lowest average yields per acre since 1936. Rice yields per acre now look highest of record after a 2 percent gain in September from improvement in Arkansas, Texas, and California. Late September rains and slow progress of some late plantings has retarded harvest progress.

Peanuts in the Southeast got repeated soakings and some damage while in windrow and stack but improvement in Texas and Oklahoma resulted from September rainfall. Tobacco totals look almost 2 percent larger than a month ago with gains in flue-cured, fire-cured and Maryland types. Some losses in burley as a result of high humidity and other factors occurred in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Sweetpotato prospects gained and sugarcane and sugar beet tonnage increased to new record levels in both yield per acre and tonnage. Dry beans in Michigan were damaged by heavy rains which caused heavy "pick" and cleanout.

October 1 farm stocks included more corn, oats, barley, rye, and soybeans than a year ago, and less wheat, flaxseed, and sorghum grain. Disappearance of corn since July has been at a record rate and barley somewhat higher than last year while use of oats, and sorghum grain has been below last year.

The delay and limited extent of general killing frost was an outstanding feature in September weather which although favorable, was not without detrimental factors. Below normal temperatures over much of the central part of the country for considerable periods gave late crops less push toward maturity

than was hoped for. In some sections, however, warm and open days took over and continued into early October. Much of the West had above normal temperatures with little rain. The southeastern part of the Nation had heavy or frequent rains which caused damage to cotton, and peanuts, brought on tobacco curing problems but aided winter crops. Northward, rains brought late relief to many droughty sections.

Production of fall vegetables now looks smaller than last year, down nearly a tenth for major crops. A sharp decrease in fall cabbage, down 28 percent, is a major factor but sizeable declines are evident for carrots, cauliflower, broccoli, celery and brussels sprouts. Larger production of lettuce, cucumbers and snap beans is expected. Rains brought benefits which in the main offset damage where downpours were excessive.

Eight leading vegetables for commercial processings have 1957 prospects totaling 6.23 million tons, almost a fifth less than last year's outturn although well above average. Sizeable to large decreases from last year are shown for green lima beans, beets, cabbage under contract for kraut, sweet corn, and tomatoes. However green peas may produce a record tonnage.

Estimated total production of deciduous fruits as of October 1 remained unchanged from a month ago and is expected to be 2 percent below last year and 3 percent below average. Estimated production of apples and peaches increased during September. Late August and September rains were beneficial, particularly in the eastern part of the country where sizing of apples improved. Production estimates for pears, prunes and grapes are slightly smaller than a month ago. Prospects for almonds and walnuts declined during September.

Total tonnage of almonds, filberts, walnuts and pecans is expected to be 15 percent below last year and 2 percent below average.

The 1957-58 crops of oranges and grapefruit are expected to be larger than last year and above average. The lime crop is estimated to be the same size as last year, but there will be fewer tangerines.

September milk production again set a new record for the month edging 1 percent above a year earlier. The large total of nearly 100 billion pounds for the first 9 months is also a new record by the same margin. Milking rates per cow in crop reporters' herds on October 1 were nearly 2 percent above last year's previous all time high for the date with new highs reported in all regions. Grain and concentrate feeding continued at record rates which are about one-fourth above average.

Egg production during September edged below the same month last year after riding above for previous months. Production for the first nine months totals about 1 percent above last year. The National flock which averaged almost 300 million layers in September was 3 percent smaller than in September 1956. Laying rates which averaged 14.8 eggs per layer were at record levels in all regions of the country. Potential layers in flocks on October 1 were 6 percent less than a year earlier and had a notably smaller proportion of pullets.

CORN: The production of all corn is forecast at 3,305 million bushels-- up 3 percent from a month ago. This is 4 percent below last year's crop, but 6 percent above average. The yield of 45.7 bushels per acre slightly exceeds last year's record and is far above the average of 37.8 bushels. Yield is below last year in all Great Lakes States except New York and in mid-Atlantic States, but above in most of the western Corn Belt and Southern States. Of the all corn production, 2,955 million bushels are expected to be harvested for grain compared with 3,081 million last year and the average of 2,812 million bushels.

September weather conditions were very favorable for the development of the crop. The late planted corn needed time to reach maturity before frosts and generally frost in northern areas held off to about normal or later dates. Most of the late corn intended for grain has passed the critical danger point in relation to frost. Very little corn was harvested for grain before October 1 though silo filling proceeded rapidly during September.

In the eastern Corn Belt States, the indicated yield is 6 bushels per acre below last year, but in the western Corn Belt States about 7 bushels above. The 44.0 bushel yield in Nebraska is a record, partly due to expanded irrigated acreage. The Iowa crop is excellent in all areas with 90 percent well dented and hard by October 1 though later than usual. In Minnesota, 85 percent of the crop was safe from frost by October 1 with good weather since. About four-fifths of the Illinois crop was safe from frost by October 1 with very little harvested. September weather was favorable for ripening. The late corn planted to short-season hybrids in central and southeastern Indiana has generally reached the dent stage and will likely be safe from frost. Nearly three-fourths of the Wisconsin crop was near maturity before frost. Any problem of soft corn will be largely confined to the eastern part of that State and more than the usual percent of the late crop is going into silos. About nine-tenths of the Ohio crop was in the hard dough stage by early October. Early September rains were too late to help the early corn hurt by mid-summer drought so yield per acre is only near average. The Missouri, Kansas and South Dakota crops are excellent in most sections. Picking was well underway in eastern Kansas and Missouri by early October.

Production prospects improved somewhat in the North Atlantic States the past month. There has been considerable diversion of acreage to silage in the mid-Atlantic States where summer drought was severe. Yield indications were about the same as a month earlier in the Southern States where an excellent crop is practically assured. Harvest in the Southeastern States was delayed by September rains. In the Western areas, production prospects were at a record level, with yields above average in all States.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old corn on farms on October 1 are estimated at 416 million bushels, up rather sharply from holdings a year ago despite record disappearance during the past 3 months. Carry-over of old crop corn on farms was 39 percent above last year's holdings of 300 million bushels and 31 percent above the average of 317 million bushels. October 1 stocks were the largest since October 1950. A major portion of farm stocks were under CCC loan and purchase agreement.

The record disappearance from farms between July 1 and September 30 this year of 702 million bushels was 40 percent above average.

Stocks were above last year in all sections of the country except in the South Central group of States. Carry-over stocks were above average in North Atlantic and North Central States but below average in South Atlantic, South Central and Western States.

While production of new corn is forecast 4 percent below last year, prospective supplies (production plus carry-over) are practically the same as last year; 9 percent above average, but still 7 percent under the record established in 1949.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is estimated at 927 million bushels, an increase of 4 million bushels from the September 1 estimate. This is 7 percent smaller than 1956 production and 18 percent less than the 1946-55 average. The change from a month ago reflects an increase of nearly 4 million bushels in other spring wheat and a small increase in durum production. The August 1 estimate of winter wheat was carried forward to October 1. Prospective yield per harvested acre is 21.5 bushels compared with 20.0 in 1956 and the average of 17.4 bushels.

ALL SPRING WHEAT: Estimated production of all spring wheat increased 4 million bushels during September and now stands at 237 million bushels. This is 10 percent smaller than the 1956 production of 262 million bushels and 12 percent below average. Indicated yield per harvested acre, at 19.6 bushels, compares with 18.5 bushels in 1956 and the average of 14.3 bushels.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: Other spring wheat production is estimated at 196 million bushels, nearly 6 million bushels above the September 1 forecast. The 1957 crop is 12 percent less than the 1956 crop and 18 percent below average. The yield per acre for the United States, at 20.2 bushels, compares with the 1956 yield of 18.9 bushels and the average of 14.6 bushels.

Harvest operations were virtually complete in all areas by October 1 as favorable maturing and harvesting weather during September in the late maturing areas brought harvest to a successful and relatively early close. Final outturns in Minnesota, North Dakota and Idaho were above earlier expectations as late maturing fields were pushed to optimum yields by favorable late season weather. Yields in Washington fell below the expected prospects of a month ago, largely due to yields on irrigated land turning out below earlier expectations.

DURUM WHEAT: 1957 production of durum wheat in the Dakotas, Minnesota and Montana is estimated at 40.8 million bushels, more than a million bushels larger than the previous year and more than a third larger than average. Except for Minnesota, all producing States show the same production as the previous month. Minnesota yields turned out better than expected as the late acreage matured under favorable

conditions. Harvest operations over much of North Dakota were delayed by late August and September rain with considerable acreage remaining in the swath for several weeks. Losses in test weight, color, and grade were rather severe on much acreage and apparently prevented final yields from exceeding earlier expectations. Harvesting had been completed by October 1 with growers generally experiencing a good crop season.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of wheat on farms October 1 amounted to 388,390,000 bushels, the smallest for that date since 1940. Last year's October 1 stocks were 417,276,000 bushels and the 10-year average is 507,425,000 bushels. Disappearance of wheat from farms during the July-September period, at 598,474,000 bushels, was below a year ago by 8 percent and below average by 13 percent. Of this year's production 42 percent was still on farms October 1, the same as the previous year and compares with the 10-year October 1 average holdings of 45 percent of production.

All regions show smaller October 1 stocks on farms than a year ago and all except the western region have less than the 10-year average. The South Atlantic and South Central Regions registered the sharpest declines in stocks from a year ago, but these areas are relatively unimportant as 58 percent of the National total is located in the North Central Region and 34 percent in the Western Region.

OATS STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of oats on farms October 1, 1957, at 1,079 million bushels are 17 percent above the 923 million bushels on farms one year ago and approximate the average of 1,061 million bushels.

Farm stocks were greater than a year ago in all regions except the South Atlantic States where a 35 percent drop reflected the smaller 1957 production. In the important North Central States farm stocks were 20 percent larger than a year ago--chiefly the result of the substantially larger quantity of oats on farms in Iowa, the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas where drought adversely affected 1956 production.

Disappearance during the July-September, 1957 quarter was 450 million bushels, down 10 percent from the 501 million bushel disappearance during the same period of 1956, and slightly below the average of 493 million bushels.

SOYBEANS: Soybean prospects improved sharply during September and another bumper crop is nearing realization. Production is estimated at 487 million bushels, up 6 percent from last month, 7 percent above 1956, the previous high, and 79 percent above the 10-year average. The large production is the result of the highest acreage of record and also record yields. The indicated yield of 22.5 bushels per acre compares with 21.8 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 20.2 bushels per acre. The previous record yield was 22.3 bushels per harvested acre in 1949.

September weather favored soybeans in nearly all producing States and was especially beneficial to the large late planted acreage. Frosts have caused no serious loss and only a small percentage of the crop still remains susceptible to frost damage. Much of the soybean acreage was later than usual and a smaller than normal percentage had been harvested by October 1. However, since that date the weather has been extremely favorable and combining is proceeding rapidly.

In the heavy producing North Central States, production prospects either held the same as a month ago or showed some improvement. Of the major States in this area Ohio and Iowa each expect no change from September 1, but Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota and Missouri each expect higher yields than indicated earlier. Most of the increase is due to excellent growth and development of late planted soybeans. With normal harvesting weather much of the late acreage will produce good yields. The crop in Indiana was 20 percent combined by October 1 compared to 50 percent last year. On the same date 20 percent of the Illinois acreage was harvested compared to 77 percent last year. However, combining in both States progressed rapidly during early October and Illinois reports that 75 percent of the crop was combined by October 8. Around 5 percent of the crop was combined in Minnesota by October 1 and about the same in Iowa but the crop in these States is largely safe from frost. Combining since October 1 has made progress but some farmers are waiting for frost to kill unwanted growth in the fields.

Prospects in the South Atlantic area improved sharply from a month ago. Timely rains in late August and during September resulted in higher indicated yields in the States from Delaware south to the Carolinas. Georgia reported no change from last month while excessive rains in the soybean producing districts of Florida reduced yield prospects in that State. The South Central area also showed marked improvement from last month. September weather was exceptionally favorable for growth and development of the many late planted soybeans in that area. A large part of the acreage still remains to be harvested in these States but little damage is expected unless killing frosts come much earlier than usual. Production in this area alone is expected to reach 59 million bushels, 15 percent above 1956.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old crop soybeans on farms October 1 are estimated at 3.7 million bushels. This compares with about 2 million bushels on farms a year ago and the 10-year October 1 average of 2.5 million bushels.

Disappearance from farms during the July-September quarter amounted to 33.1 million bushels, the highest of record for the quarter and about six times larger than for the same quarter last year. July 1 farm stocks were relatively high and with an active demand for soybeans, farmers disposed of most of their supplies before the large 1957 crop was ready for market. Nearly two-thirds of the U. S. carry-over farm stocks are in the three States of Indiana, Illinois and Minnesota.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of barley on farms as of October 1 are estimated at 272 million bushels. These stocks compare with 225 million bushels a year ago and the average of 180 million bushels. In the North Central States stocks were up 16 percent from last year and in the West up 32 percent.

October 1, 1957 stocks on farms amounted to 63 percent of the 1957 production. Farm stocks in North Dakota, Montana, Minnesota and California accounted for 57 percent of total farm stocks compared with 58 percent a year ago. Disappearance of barley from farms during the July-September 1957 quarter was 200 million bushels compared with 187 million bushels for the same quarter last year. This was considerably above the average disappearance of 148 million bushels.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of rye on farms as of October 1 were estimated at 15,373,000 bushels, 22 percent above the October 1, 1956 amount and 27 percent above the 10-year average. October 1, 1957 stocks accounted for 58 percent of the 1957 production of 26.4 million bushels, this is the same percentage as a year earlier but above the average October 1 holdings of 54 percent.

Three-fourths of the farm stocks were in the North-Central States with North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska accounting for about half of the U. S. total.

FLAXSEED: The flaxseed crop is estimated at 27 million bushels. A decline of 16 percent from September 1 and the smallest crop since 1946. Such production would be only slightly more than half the 1956 production and more than a fourth less than average. The yield per acre, indicated at 5.1 bushels, is the lowest since 1936 and compares with 8.8 bushels last year and the average of 9.0 bushels.

This has been a disappointing season for most flaxseed growers in the important producing States of the Dakotas and Minnesota. The crop generally got off to a favorable start but encountered serious difficulty with "Aster Yellow" disease and unusually high temperatures during July and early August that sharply reduced yield prospects. Additional heavy losses occurred in North Dakota and northwestern Minnesota as wet weather, beginning about mid-August and continuing into late September, caught a sizeable acreage either in the swath or uncut. In addition to reduced yields on this acreage, the quality of the seed and test weight have been reduced rather sharply. Reports from North Dakota indicate that nearly 15 percent of the acreage remained to be harvested on October 1. Harvest operations are virtually complete in all other producing areas.

FLAXSEED STOCKS: Farm stocks of flaxseed on October 1 are estimated at 14 million bushels, the second lowest of record and the smallest since 1952. October 1 stocks were only half as large as the previous year and a fourth smaller than the 1947-55 average. Nearly 70 percent of the stocks were located on North Dakota farms with South Dakota and Minnesota accounting for a fourth of the total. Wet weather over much of North Dakota, western Minnesota and northern South Dakota during late August and much of September slowed harvest operations leaving considerable acreage still to be harvested in North Dakota on October 1. Prospective production on this acreage is included in the October 1 farm stocks estimate.

Disappearance of flaxseed from farms during July-September 1957 totaled 15.7 million bushels compared with 21.3 million bushels during the same quarter in 1956. Stocks on farms October 1 represented 52 percent of the 1957 production compared with 58 percent a year earlier.

SORGHUM FOR GRAIN: The production of sorghum grain is forecast at 514 million bushels, more than double the 1955 record and two and one-half times the 1956 crop. The October forecast is 7 percent above a month ago because of improved prospects in most Great Plains States. The yield is indicated at 28.5 bushels per acre compared with 21.9 last year and the previous high of 22.6 in 1950. This record yield results from favorable moisture conditions in most of the Great Plains area during the growing season, continued pump irrigation and extensive use of new hybrid varieties.

In Texas which has about 40 percent of the United States production, combining was getting started by October 1 in the important High Plains area and was well along in other areas. Texas yield is expected to run 5 bushels over last year's record. Some fields in northwestern Oklahoma will not make grain because rainfall was too light or too late. In Kansas, September weather was generally favorable for development of the crop though cool weather slowed maturity. About two-fifths was mature by October 1 compared with about half a year ago. The yield per acre is expected to equal the 1950 record in spite of severe summer drought in western sections. Most of the Nebraska crop was safe from frosts by October 1. The yield is expected to average 36 bushels per acre compared with the previous record of 27 bushels in 1954. Yields are also at new highs in South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas. About three-fourths of the South Dakota acreage was safe from frost by October 1. No frost had occurred by early October in southeastern Colorado and late sorghums were making good progress. A sizeable acreage of late planted sorghums in New Mexico will not make grain because of late summer drought. Harvest of the excellent California crop is underway though a littler later than usual.

SORGHUM GRAIN STOCKS: Stocks of old crop sorghum grain on farms October 1 are estimated at 3.4 million bushels compared with 5.6 million bushels a year earlier and the average of 5.2 million. These small stocks represent only 1.7 percent of the 1956 production. Stocks of sorghum carried over on farms were above average in all North Central States except Kansas but below average in all the important producing Southwestern States. Disappearance from farms during the July-September quarter was 5.2 million bushels compared with 8.6 million the same quarter last year.

RICE: Production is estimated at 41.9 million equivalent 100-pound bags, nearly a million bags more than the September 1 forecast but 12 percent below last year. This would be the smallest since 1950 and 8 percent less than average.

The yield per acre, indicated at 3,103 pounds, is a record high and nearly a third larger than average. Prospective yields improved during September in Arkansas, Texas and California and were unchanged in Missouri, Mississippi and Louisiana.

In the Southern area -- Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas -- a crop of 32.2 million bags is in prospect compared with 35.7 million bags last year. Record yields are expected in Texas. Mississippi is expected to equal its previous record. Heavy applications of fertilizer and favorable summer growing weather have resulted in a bountiful crop. However, a considerable acreage was planted late. For this reason and because of cool weather during the last half of September harvest is unusually late. Harvesting operations were further stalled by late September rains over most of the southern area. The rains lodged considerable acreage with some under water. The full effect of the abundant rain could not be evaluated by October 1. However, most growers believed that a period of clear weather during early October would permit harvest of the lodged rice with relatively minor losses. The peak of harvest is past in Louisiana and Mississippi with from two-thirds to three-fourths of the crop combined. The late seeded acreage and wet September weather will extend harvesting well into October. In Arkansas, the very late harvest was becoming general by early October. In Texas harvesting operations were at a virtual standstill during the last week of September due to heavy rains--up to 10 inches in some areas. Progress of harvest shows considerable variation with some areas just getting underway while other areas are nearing completion. It is believed that from one-third to a half of the crop was safely under cover before the heavy late September rains.

In California, expected production is 9.6 million bags with a record yield of 4,200 pounds per acre indicated on October 1. California experienced a favorable season with harvest of early varieties just getting underway.

PEANUTS: Production of peanuts for picking and threshing, estimated at 1,536 million pounds, is down about 4 percent from the September 1 forecast. Lower yield per acre prospects in Virginia and the important Southeastern States offset higher yields estimated for Oklahoma and Texas.

In the Virginia-Carolina area the situation this October 1 is strikingly similar to a year ago. Both years were dry throughout much of the growing season but experienced late rains. However, rains came about three weeks later in 1957 than in 1956, and the crop is not expected to benefit as much this year. Early diggings indicate a sizeable percentage of "pops." Estimated yields per acre are down 100 pounds in Virginia from last month and unchanged in North Carolina and Tennessee.

In the Southeastern area, almost continuous rains beginning the second week in September have appreciably damaged windrowed and stacked peanuts and added uncertainty to the Runner crop yet to be dug or already in windrows. The early rains were expected to improve Runner prospects, but the almost continuous rains since have damaged both quality and quantity. Estimated Alabama yields are down 125 pounds from September 1. Florida is off 100 pounds and Georgia 75 pounds. Dry weather is now badly needed to prevent further losses.

In the Southwestern section September rains have been adequate for the maturity of the crop. Many vines were green and still growing on October 1. While these rains came too late to make a bumper crop, they have materially improved prospects over a month ago and indicated yields for both Oklahoma and Texas are up. Harvest of the south Texas crop is virtually complete.

DRY BEANS: Production of dry beans this year is estimated at 16 million bags (100 pounds cleaned basis). This is only slightly less than forecast a month ago but is about 6 percent below last year and 3 percent below average. The indicated yield of 1,132 pounds per acre, although well below last year's record high, is above the 10-year average.

The reduction in production prospects from last month is due entirely to a drop in Michigan as all other producing States either held the same or indicated some increase. The Michigan reduction was largely the result of heavy rains in the main bean area on September 20 which caused severe damage to beans in windrows. The "pick" from these beans was exceptionally heavy. The weather was fair during the last week in September and by early October harvest was nearly completed. In Maine and New York, September weather was generally favorable and yield prospects improved slightly from a month earlier.

In the Northwestern area, yields in Idaho and Washington turned out better than expected while there was no change in the relatively favorable indications in Nebraska, Montana and Wyoming. In the Southwest (Pinto) area no overall change was reported with all States showing the same production as a month ago. In Colorado, yields of irrigated beans in northern areas were disappointing but this reduction was offset by higher production in the non-irrigated areas. Harvest and threshing are completed in northern Colorado. In the southwestern part of the State, beans are windrowed or piled but many still remain to be threshed. In California, yield prospects for Large Limas, Baby Limas, and other beans remain the same as last month. Harvesting of Large Limas was hampered to some extent by damp weather in Southern California but was progressing satisfactorily in the San Joaquin Valley. Growing and harvesting conditions have been highly favorable for Baby Limas and "other" beans although threshing has been slow due to scattered rainfall in the north half of the State and to the many late maturing beans.

HAY: As the 1957 hay harvest nears completion, production of all hay in the Nation is placed at 121 million tons--12 percent above 1956 and 16 percent above average.

The current forecast of production reflects improved prospects for late hays--lespedeza, soybean, cowpea, Sudan and millet--and an extra cut of alfalfa in many areas. Because of the cool, cloudy, and rainy weather in southeastern States there has been some spoilage of peanut vines being held in stacks for threshing. However, September rains favored growth of hay crops in north and mid-Atlantic States where early crops of hay were reduced by an extended period of dry weather. Furthermore, the fall rains have benefited germination and growth of fall seedings.

Production of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures is now forecast at 69 million tons. The 1957 crop is 14 percent greater than the 1956 cut of 61 million tons and 58 percent more than average.

Late August and September weather favored an unusually good fall growth of alfalfa and grasses in the Nation, generally. As a result growers

in northern and mid-Atlantic States, where an extended period of dry weather lowered production of early hay crops, were able to ease their shortage of rough feed by harvest of a late cutting or pasturing the lush fall growth. Elsewhere in the Nation the lengthy and generally favorable growing season has resulted in outstandingly heavy yields from early cuttings and more than the usual number of cuttings have been taken in Central and Western States. Quality of some of the early and heaviest cuttings were lowered by rains during harvest but weather has been nearly ideal for curing summer and fall cuttings.

The 1957 production of lespedeza hay is expected to total 4.4 million tons. Current prospects are better than the forecast a month ago and the 1956 harvest of 4.2 million tons, but are 27 percent under the average of 6.0 million tons.

The recent rainfall was too late to boost materially the growth of lespedeza for hay in South Atlantic States and eastern Kentucky and Tennessee where dry weather had retarded growth earlier. As a result some lespedeza did not get high enough to cut for hay and was used for pasture.

APPLES: Prospective commercial apple production improved during September, largely as a result of rains in the Eastern States. The October 1 indicated production of 113,372,000 bushels is 2 percent above the September 1 estimate, 13 percent above the 1956 crop and 3 percent above average. The prospective geographic distribution of the crop is as follows, with comparable 1956 figures in parentheses: Eastern, 42 percent (46); Central, 18 percent (22); and Western, 40 percent (32).

New England growers are harvesting more apples than expected a month ago. Size is reported generally large in northern New England, but only medium in southern New England where the drought was severe. Color is fair to good; quality, good to excellent. Harvest is about a week earlier than usual in the northern areas and two to three days earlier in the southern areas.

Rains September 15-21 were beneficial to the New York crop, particularly to the late varieties such as Delicious, Rome, Baldwin and Northern Spy. McIntosh colored slowly during early September, so that harvest was delayed. Consequently this variety also benefited to some extent from the late rains. Much of the improvement in New York prospects was in the Hudson Valley. Rains September 10-11 and 16-17 helped the New Jersey crop. On October 1 harvest in that State included mostly Stayman, with a few Delicious still being picked and picking of some Romes under way. In Pennsylvania, rains in late August and September enabled late varieties to obtain more size than expected earlier, particularly in the important Adams-Franklin area. However, most areas of that State still lack adequate sub-soil moisture. Except in Erie County where the crop is large and of good size and quality, the picture generally is one of considerably below-normal size fruit.

In Western Maryland late apples are sizing well in orchards where the trees are in good condition. Red Delicious harvest was in full swing

the last of September and picking of Yorks and Stayman was expected to start fairly early in October. The drought in the North Valley of Virginia was broken September 9. Greatest gains in size were on Stayman, Yorks, and Winesaps, but some increase is reported for Delicious and even for Grimes and Jonathan. Maturity and harvest lagged behind the usual rate but light frosts the last of September greatly improved color. By October 1 harvest of Red Delicious in the Winchester area was about 75 percent complete and that of Yorks was well underway, but picking of Staymans was not yet general. Harvest of Winesaps in the Piedmont counties was expected to begin about October 10. For the State as a whole, approximately 40 percent of the crop had been picked by October 1. Good mid-September and later rains helped late variety prospects in West Virginia. However, Jonathans, Grimes, and Golden Delicious graded out very poorly as to size. Many growers report slow coloring, and stop-drop sprays were being applied to hold the apples on the trees in hopes that both size and color would improve.

On October 1 southern Illinois apple growers were finishing harvest of Golden Delicious and Turleys, and starting harvest of Winesaps. Harvest should be completed in that area by mid-October, and for the entire State by the end of the month. The McIntosh crop in southwest Michigan turned out about as expected, but was generally below expectations in the Kent-Ottawa and Ionia-Montcalm areas. Size, color and quality of the Michigan apple crop are reported generally excellent. In Minnesota, production of most varieties is not much below last year, except Delicious which is a very short crop. Sizes are reported large to very large. Kansas reports a high quality crop with September weather favorable for coloring. Picking of the Tennessee crop was delayed by September rains.

The Lake County, Montana crop is reported good despite some injury by wind storm in mid-September. The Idaho crop sized well and is of good quality, although slow in coloring. On October 1 Red Delicious were being picked, with Romes and Winesaps, for the most part, yet to be harvested. Cool September weather was favorable for color development of the Colorado and Utah crops.

Temperatures the last half of September were unfavorable for proper coloring of the Washington crop, particularly Standard Delicious and Red Delicious. Many growers were spot picking for color. Considerable sunburn and scald is reported. Cullage is expected to be heavy. Jonathans generally escaped sunburn because they were picked earlier. The cooler weather that came after October 1 should benefit the Washington crop, particularly Winesaps and Romes. In Oregon picking of Newtowns started about September 16 with sizes running much better than expected. Cool weather and rain late in September was expected to assist coloring of Red Delicious. Rome Beauty in the Sebastopol District and in San Bernardino County, California had a heavy set but did not make the size growth expected. Jonathans, Golden Delicious, Delicious, and Newtowns were making good size in orchards with a normal set. Maturity is about normal in the major-producing counties, but later than normal in the mountain counties.

PEACHES: The 1957 crop is estimated at 62,741,000 bushels, 10 percent below the 1956 crop and 2 percent below average. California with nearly 56 percent of the United States crop produced 35 million bushels, this is 4.6 million bushels fewer than in 1956, primarily because of the smaller Clingstone crop. Production of 22.6 million bushels of California Clingstones is 17

percent less than in 1956. The 1957 estimate excludes the quantity eliminated through the "green drop" program which was put into effect under the Peach Marketing Order.

Excluding the California Clingstone crop, which is mostly for canning, the U. S. peach crop is estimated at 40.2 million bushels, 6 percent below both last year and average. The 9 Southern States, with an estimated production of 11.3 million bushels, produced 2 percent more peaches than in 1956. All other regions produced a smaller crop than last year, although a few individual States showed increases. By October 1, harvest of peaches was virtually complete.

Rains in late August helped sizing of peaches in New England and resulted in a larger crop than estimated a month ago. In New York harvest was completed well ahead of last year. Peaches showed good quality. By late September Pennsylvania had completed peach harvest. Sizes were small as the result of drought. Michigan peaches sized well, with production turning out 4 percent above the estimate of a month ago. In West Virginia, the effects of the drought were greater than had been anticipated. Sizing was very poor and some fruit withered and fell from the trees. Although Colorado had considerable disease damage and loss from dropping, the trees still produced a crop which was larger than both last year and average. The Washington crop turned out smaller than last year primarily as the result of January freeze damage in the Yakima Valley. Western Washington had a good crop of peaches. Harvest of California Clingstones was practically completed by mid-September, while growers finished harvest of the Freestone crop by the end of September.

PEARS: Production of pears is estimated at 32,065,000 bushels, one percent less than last year, but 7 percent above average. Prospects declined a million bushels during the past month. On the West Coast, both Bartletts and "other" pears failed to hold up to last month's estimate. Bartlett production in the Pacific Coast States is estimated at 21,347,000 bushels, one percent above last year and 12 percent above average. In California, production of Bartletts is expected to equal last year's record crop.

In California, harvest of pears was complete by October 1 except for a few Winter Nelis. Oregon had an excellent season for harvest of Bartlett pears. Harvest of "other" pears has proceeded well with the Medford area complete, and the Hood River area winding up D'Anjous and Bosc harvest. Washington Bartlett production was affected by disease and insect damage as well as winter injury. In New York and Michigan the crop is smaller than both last year and average. Harvest of Bartletts in New York was completed earlier than last year. Except for a few late varieties, pears in New York were harvested by October 1.

GRAPES: 1957 grape production for the United States is now estimated at 2,661,050 tons. This is 8 percent lower than the 1956 crop and 10 percent below average. European-type grapes grown in California and Arizona are estimated at 2,446,200^{tons}, the same as last month. This is 7 percent below last year and 11 percent below average. The crop of American-type grapes, 214,850 tons, shows a 2 percent decline since September. It is 19 percent less than last season but 11 percent above average.

California prospects for all types of grapes remain unchanged from last month--they are 540,000 tons of wine grapes, 470,000 tons of table grapes and 1,430,000 tons of raisin varieties compared with last year's tonnages of 569,000, 453,000 and 1,602,000 respectively. Harvesting of early wine varieties began in August and crushing is running about two weeks ahead of that for the past two seasons. Early rains have slowed the movement of wine-type grapes to out-of-State fresh markets and some deterioration of quality may be expected because of mildew and mold. The Emperor harvest is a little earlier than last year with most of the early fruit going into storage.

In the four-State region of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan, production is estimated at 152,500 tons, 28 percent below last year but 12 percent above average. Weather over the region was generally favorable for grape development with the exception of some frost damage to foliage in Michigan. Concord harvest is in full swing and the cutting of wine grapes is getting under way. Quality is reported generally good.

Grape production for the State of Washington is estimated at 47,000 tons, the same as last month. Severe hail damage was reported in Benton County but the number of vineyards affected was small. Mealy-bug damage was unimportant. Grape quality is excellent. There is no difficulty in meeting standards for sugar content.

CITRUS: The Nation's 1957-58 Early and Midseason orange crop is forecast at 73.3 million boxes, an increase of 3 percent over the 71.5 million boxes produced during the 1956-57 crop year. Larger crops are expected in all States except California where a 22 percent smaller production of Navel and Miscellaneous Oranges is in prospect. In Florida 59 million boxes of Early and Midseason Oranges, including 3 million Temples, are forecast, nearly 9 percent above last year. Prospective 1957-58 production of oranges in Texas, Arizona, and Louisiana is expected to exceed last season by 25 percent.

October 1 conditions in Florida indicate a Valencia crop of 43 million boxes, about 11 percent above the 1956-57 crop. Arizona and Texas together expect about 1.5 million boxes of Valencias this season, approximately 22 percent over last year. The first forecast of California Valencias will be made in December. Florida's Tangerine crop for 1957-58 is forecast at 4.5 million boxes, 6 percent below 1956-57.

The U. S. grapefruit crop (excluding the California summer crop) for 1957-58 harvest is expected to total 45.3 million boxes--5 percent above last year. Florida expects a slightly larger crop of Seedless varieties and a few less "other" varieties. The Texas crop of 4 million boxes will be the largest since the 1951 freeze.

The Florida lime crop is estimated at 400,000 boxes for 1957-58, the same as last year. Harvest of the new crop began in April with heavy volume movement in June, July and August.

Citrus crop conditions in California are relatively good in the Central districts but are poor in Southern California due to adverse conditions early in the season. Navel sizes are expected to be large with harvest

beginning the middle of November. Harvest of the old crop Valencias should be completed by the end of October. New crop Valencia condition continues poor. Arizona citrus crops are making good progress. In Florida growing conditions continue favorable with abundant moisture in September. The citrus crop has sized well, is early in maturing, and should be of excellent quality. Harvesting of grapefruit started in late August this year and by late September close to 600,000 boxes had been utilized. Orange movement has been light but will pick up fair volume by mid-October.

In Texas, conditions are favorable. Fruit size is larger than usual at this time. Marketing of the crop will be early with a larger percentage available for fresh market sales. Harvest of oranges started in late September but no significant movement of grapefruit is expected before late October.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: The production of plums in California and Michigan is estimated at 94,300 tons--compared with 104,900 in 1956. The Michigan crop increased nearly 50 percent over 1956 while California decreased 13 percent. Michigan growers report that the production of plums turned out better than expected.

The California prune crop is now estimated at 168,000 tons (dry basis) --13 percent below 1956 but a little above average.

The production of prunes for all purposes in Idaho, Washington and Oregon is estimated at 74,200 tons. This represents a 27 percent reduction from 1956 and is one-fourth below average. The sharpest drop from last year occurred in Oregon where production decreased 45 percent. The Idaho crop decreased 10 percent but production of Washington prunes was 9 percent greater than 1956.

Harvest of Idaho prunes was completed by September 30, and plums were finished by October 3. In Yakima County, Washington, weather was excellent for harvest of prunes and there was an adequate supply of labor. Drop of fruit was no greater than usual. In western Washington, warm dry weather prevailed during harvest. In western Oregon, the prune crop is not coming up to earlier expectations. A heavy storm the first part of September caused considerable drop. California has had an exceptionally long harvest season for prunes. Growers indicate that storms may have caused some damage to prunes being dried in the sun as well as some loss of unharvested fruit.

CRANBERRIES: Production of cranberries is estimated at 1,049,000 barrels, 8 percent larger than in 1956, and 12 percent above average. Improved prospects over a month ago in Massachusetts and Washington more than offset declines in Wisconsin and New Jersey. Indicated production in Oregon remains the same as on September 1.

Massachusetts has a shortage of water for use in flooding bogs for frost protection. Growers, consequently, have pushed the harvest of cranberries as fast as ripening permits. By October 1 approximately three-fourths of the crop had been harvested. Most of the bogs remaining to be harvested have limited supplies of water for frost protection. In general, berries show good size and quality. Little or no water is now available for winter flooding. There is therefore considerable danger of serious winter injury.

New Jersey received rains on August 25 and in September after going through the driest summer on record. Although the rains helped sizing, berries are still generally small. Coloring was slow after the rains and most growers delayed harvest until September 10 or later. Low temperatures September 27-29 resulted in heavy freeze damage in bogs which could not be flooded. Many reservoirs were still below usable levels at the time of the freeze. Harvesting of the Wisconsin crop, proceeding rapidly, was about 50 percent completed by October 1. Berries are large and of good color, but yields are not coming up to earlier expectations. In Washington harvest is getting under way with some early bogs started the last week of September. Disease control has been good and quality will be excellent, with large berries showing good color. Oregon growers were commencing their harvest by October 1. Size and quality are good.

AVOCADOS: The Florida avocado crop is forecast at 13,400 tons. In California the crop of Fuerte avocados is expected to be larger than during the past two seasons but not as large as in 1954-55. Weather was not too favorable during bloom. There is fruit in some orchards from two or three different periods of bloom. Although there is promise of a light harvest of early bloom fruit and off-bloom Fuertes in October, heavy harvest of the new crop is not expected until about mid-November.

FIGS: Harvest of figs is complete. There was a light crop of Kadotas for canning, but tonnage of Calimyrnas was good. Harvest of dried figs was ahead of the same date last season, and little or no damage was caused by the early rains.

OLIVES: The crop is extremely short in the Corning area where the Sevillano variety makes up most of the production. A light crop of Missions is expected in Butte County. Prospects are relatively better in Tulare where Manzanillo is the major variety.

NECTARINES: Harvest of the largest crop ever produced is completed. This resulted from an increase in bearing acreage and a very good set of fruit in most orchards.

ALMONDS, FILBERTS, AND WALNUTS: Production of almonds in California is estimated at 41,500 tons, 29 percent below last year, but 4 percent above average. Growers report that, as harvest progresses, tonnage was not coming up to earlier expectations, particularly for Nonpareil. Some early varieties were nearly all harvested, but harvest of some of the late varieties just beginning.

Estimated production of filberts in Oregon and Washington totals 11,800 tons almost 4 times as large as the short 1956 crop and 46 percent above average. In Oregon picking got underway the last half of September with early deliveries showing very good quality. In Washington harvest was still underway on October 1. Growers indicate that size and quality are excellent.

The walnut crop in California and Oregon is expected to total 72,300 tons, one percent above last year, but one percent below average. In California, tonnage was failing to come up to earlier estimates as the effects of widespread blight and heat damage in some areas became apparent. Harvest is underway. The Oregon crop is also expected to turn out less than estimated a month ago, because of blighted nuts falling. Indications point to good quality but small sizes. The crop will be ready for harvest about mid-October.

PECANS: Production for 1957 is estimated at 122,150,000 pounds, 30 percent less than last year, and 12 percent below average. Improved varieties are even shorter than in 1955. The estimate of 37,350,000 pounds this season is 65 percent below last year and 41 percent below average. Seedling varieties, however, at 84,800,000 pounds, are 26 percent above last year and 12 percent above average.

In South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, lack of moisture along with insect damage has hampered nut development, and prospects for this area are about 51 percent below average. In Oklahoma the freeze last spring caused late pollination which resulted in a crop that is later than normal and shows an unusual amount of variability in the set of nuts. However, last month's rains have aided sizing. Texas reports generally favorable weather through September and a marked improvement over last year in size and quality of nuts.

POTATOES: Production of fall potatoes is forecast at 150,886,000 hundredweight, less than 1 percent below the September 1 forecast and 9 percent below 1956. Production in the Eastern fall crop States at 58,357,000 hundredweight is 2 percent above the September 1 estimate but 14 percent below last year. In the Central States, a crop of 32,951,000 hundredweight is indicated--4 percent below the September 1 forecast and 20 percent below last year. In the Western States, a crop of 59,578,000 hundredweight is indicated, less than 1 percent below the September estimate but 3 percent above last year.

Weather in most areas was favorable during September with the exception of excessive rains in the Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota during the early part of the month. Temperatures also were mostly favorable. However, some light frost did occur in northern States. Generally, these frosts were beneficial since they hasten maturity of the crop. Harvest is progressing satisfactorily with many areas ahead of usual.

In Aroostook County, Maine, most of the crop was top killed by mid-September and harvest moved along rapidly under mostly favorable conditions. Tubers are of good quality, disease free and mostly of good marketable size. Elsewhere in the New England States potato harvest made good progress and yields are generally better than previously anticipated. On Long Island, harvesting is proceeding rapidly. In upstate New York, dry weather through early September slowed tuber development. Heavy frost did not occur until the 27th and 28th. Most vines not previously killed by mechanical means were killed on this date. Rainfall was nearly adequate in Pennsylvania during the month. The quality of the potatoes is above average.

In Michigan and Wisconsin, harvesting is progressing rapidly with mostly favorable weather. In Minnesota, some acreage was lost by excessive rainfall, but this loss was offset by increased yields on other acreage. In North Dakota, the reduction from last month was brought about by heavy acreage losses in the northern part of the Red River Valley

where extremely heavy rains occurred in early September and wet weather continued for several weeks thereafter. The loss for this State is now estimated to be around 15,000 to 18,000 acres, mostly in Pembina and Walsh Counties. In Walsh County, the acreage loss is now reported around 20 to 25 percent, while in Pembina County it averages between 15 and 20 percent. The heaviest losses are in the Grafton-St. Thomas districts where from 45 to 50 percent of the acreage in some localities is not expected to be harvested. The current forecast is based on the acreage estimated for harvest in July with an indicated yield adjusted downward to allow for the anticipated acreage abandonment. In Nebraska prospects declined due to loss from blight and psyllids

Early frost in the San Luis Valley of Colorado curtailed development of the fall potato crop. September weather was warmer than average in Idaho. Light scattered frosts occurred the second and third weeks. The areas affected were generally in localities having the earlier plantings. The milder September weather made more tonnage on the late plantings than would have been produced if first killing frosts had come on average dates. Early blight has killed vines in many areas of Oregon and growers feel it has reduced their yields. In the Tulelake area of California, fall crop prospects continue good.

The production of the late summer crop at 32,213,000 hundredweight, is 6 percent above the September 1 forecast but 5 percent below the 1956 crop. In most late summer States yields turned out better than anticipated. Colorado and Illinois were the only two States showing a decline in yield from last month. Harvest in late summer States was nearing completion by October 1.

The estimate of the other seasonal groups remained unchanged from a month ago. The winter crop was 6,810,000 hundredweight, up 29 percent from 1956; the early spring crop was 4,243,000 hundredweight, up 5 percent from previous year; the late spring crop was 28,610,000 hundredweight, up 18 percent from previous year; the early summer crop was 8,843,000 hundredweight, down 7 percent from last year.

SWEETPOTATOES: The 1957 production of sweetpotatoes, based on October 1 prospects, is forecast at 17,180,000 hundredweight, 6 percent above the estimate for September 1. The October forecast of production is 2 percent above 1956 but 15 percent below the 1949-55 average. Average yield per acre indicated for 1957 of 62.7 hundredweight is 3.3 hundredweight above the 1956 figure and 8.7 hundredweight above average. Compared with 1956, the prospective higher yield this year more than offsets the reduction in acreage.

Adequate moisture and favorable weather conditions during September in practically all areas caused the general improvement in prospects with all States showing larger production than a month ago except Florida, Georgia, and Arkansas where there was no change.

In New Jersey, harvest will be quite general about the second week of October. The wet soils on the Eastern Shore of Virginia and Maryland have delayed harvest and yields on the remaining acreage are expected to average above the earlier digging. About one-half of the crop on the Eastern Shore of Virginia remained to be harvested on October 1. In the other sweet-potato States, harvest is underway. In Louisiana, heavy rains during the last half of September brought digging to a standstill for a few days in most areas.

TOBACCO: Estimated production of all types of tobacco is 1,646 million pounds as of October 1. Thus, expected production is 1.6 percent higher than a month earlier. With the exception of types 14, 35, 37, 62, and 72, which showed no change and burley which declined slightly, all types registered increases during the month. However, this year's anticipated crop is a fourth lighter than last year and the smallest since 1943.

Flue-cured production, estimated at 960 million pounds, is nearly 3 percent above the September 1 forecast but still 33 percent below 1956, 26 percent below the 1946-55 average and the lowest since 1943. Appraisals of marketings through September indicate a substantially heavier crop than was expected earlier in the season, particularly in North Carolina.

Burley prospects of 481 million pounds are off about 7 million from a month ago and compare with a 506-million pound crop harvested in 1956 and the 10-year average of 573 million pounds. Kentucky and Tennessee account for most of the decline from September 1. High humidity prevailed in these two major producing States during much of September.

As the result of improved weather conditions during the late growing season, estimated production of Maryland, type 32, has been raised to 32.2 million pounds. This is still about a fifth below the 1956 estimate and about 19 percent below average production.

The outlook for fire-cured production increased slightly during September and now stands at 53.4 million pounds. A crop this size would be nearly a fourth smaller than last year's, 23 percent below average and the smallest since 1953.

A dark air-cured crop of 25.7 million pounds is expected this season, about a fourth smaller than both the 1956 production and the average.

Estimated cigar filler production at 47.7 million pounds is 17 percent below that harvested last season and 18 percent below average. A cigar binder crop of 29.2 million pounds is now in prospect. Binder production at this level reflects a 14 percent drop from 1956 and, except for 1934, the lowest production since records began in 1919. The cigar wrapper estimate has been increased to 17.4 million pounds because of moderate increases in expectations in the Connecticut Valley. Wrapper prospects now stand slightly higher than the 17.2 million pounds harvested last season and, if realized, will result in the largest crop of record.

SUGAR BEETS: The United States production of sugar beets for sugar is estimated at a record 15,115,000 tons, up slightly from the forecast a month ago. This is 16 percent above last year and 7 percent above the previous record 1954 harvest of 14,082,000 tons. The average yield, at 17.2 tons per acre, is 0.6 ton above the previous record of 16.6 tons set last year.

September weather was mostly favorable for growth of sugar beets throughout most of the sugar beet growing area. Harvesting of beets was getting underway in the northern States at the end of September, although delayed somewhat by wet weather in northern Minnesota and North Dakota.

Harvesting was expected to begin in most other areas the first week of October. In California, about 25 percent of the spring planted crop had been harvested by October 1. Some damage from virus yellow was reported in the southern part of the San Joaquin Valley.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: A record production of 7,768,000 tons of sugarcane for sugar and seed is estimated, based on conditions as of October 1. At this level, 1957 production is 20 percent above last year and 2 percent above the previous record of 7,619,000 tons produced in 1953. The average yield per acre, at 27.0 tons for the United States, reflects the record yields in prospect for both Louisiana and Florida. Sugarcane in Louisiana received plentiful moisture supplies in September and is still growing. Hurricane Esther which crossed the extreme southern tip of the sugarcane area did very little damage. Dry weather is now needed for maturing the crop. Some mills intended to start grinding on October 7 and harvest should be in full swing a week later.

HOPS: Except in Idaho, yields per acre turned out lighter than expected earlier in the season. Indicated national production at 40,796,000 pounds is 6 percent above last year but 20 percent below average. In Washington picking was completed about September 24 under generally favorable conditions. Yields were extremely variable, both between areas and between yards. The low yields resulted from a combination of factors, including "hill die-out," hail damage, and considerable new acreage. Picking of the Oregon crop was completed about September 10. Yields in California were disappointing because of mildew infestation in late spring.

PASTURES: Pasture feed prospects improved from the rather low condition that existed on September 1, and on October 1 were 80 percent of normal. This was an increase of 6 points during September, a month which usually records a decline. The October 1 condition was the highest since 1951 and compares with 61 percent a year earlier and the average of 72 percent for that date. Most areas of the country that were dry a month ago received rainfall during the month. This improved pasture feed prospects. However it was still dry in several northeastern States, western Texas, and Missouri on October 1. Some Pacific Coastal areas that were dry received rainfall near the end of the month, greatly benefitting pastures. Other areas of the country report adequate feed supplies.

Most of the area east of the Mississippi River that was very dry a month ago has received adequate rainfall and pasture feed prospects have improved. It was still dry in an area extending from southern Maine to Pennsylvania and Delaware. The condition of pastures on October 1 in the North Atlantic States was 63 percent compared with 84 percent a year earlier and the average of 75 percent. The South Atlantic States showed considerable improvement during the month as conditions increased from 55 percent on September 1 to 79 percent on October 1. Pastures were below average on October 1 in West Virginia, but were improving as a result of recent rainfall.

In the southern Great Plains, pastures have been dry, but improved considerably during the past month. There was a lack of rainfall in western Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas, but generally pastures were in good to excellent condition in most of the Great Plains and Mississippi Valley area. The condition of pastures in the South Central States was 79 percent of normal on October 1 compared with 70 percent a month ago and only 40 percent a year earlier.

Pastures have made very good growth in most of the Western States during the current feeding season. There had been some deficiency of moisture in the Pacific Northwest, but recent rainfall is expected to materially improve pastures in Washington, Oregon, and northern California. The condition of pastures in the Western States on October 1 was 80 percent of normal compared with 67 percent a year earlier and 83 percent a month ago.

MILK PRODUCTION: Production of milk on farms totaled 9,611 million pounds in September. This new record output for the month was 1 percent above the previous high set last year and 5 percent above the September 1946-55 average. Total production declined seasonally at about the same rate as in 1956, but not so rapidly as usual from August to September. Production during September was at a rate of 1.86 pounds of milk per person per day -- slightly less than last year and 7 percent below the September average. Milk production in the first 9 months of this year amounted to 99.4 billion pounds. This record for the period was nearly 1 percent more than the previous high of 98.5 billion pounds produced January through September last year.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES,
SEPTEMBER 1957, WITH COMPARISONS 1/
(In millions of pounds)

State	Sept.		August		Sept.		Sept.		Sept.		August		Sept.	
	average: 1946-55:	1956	1957	1957	1956	1957	1946-55:	1956	1957	1957	1956	1957	1957	1957
N.Y.	668	710	738	696	Ga.	98	98	100	96					
N.J.	90	90	90	89	Ky.	220	236	269	235					
Pa.	460	509	542	512	Tenn.	211	223	246	218					
Ohio	449	471	485	460	Ala.	107	99	104	94					
Ind.	319	316	341	313	Miss.	117	122	141	122					
Ill.	411	410	455	404	Ark.	110	105	123	108					
Mich.	439	444	477	440	Okla.	150	131	139	128					
Wis.	1,076	1,142	1,389	1,210	Tex.	260	227	258	229					
Minn.	494	507	644	511	Mont.	47	41	47	41					
Iowa	463	467	561	494	Idaho	104	119	134	120					
Mo.	353	350	383	339	Wyo.	20	16	19	17					
N. Dak.	135	126	164	128	Colo.	70	67	80	71					
S. Dak.	106	109	128	107	Utah	50	55	64	54					
Nebr.	170	169	201	166	Wash.	142	148	163	151					
Kans.	191	162	182	158	Oreg.	100	92	106	90					
Va.	176	192	192	194	Calif.	500	587	667	626					
W. Va.	73	73	72	68	Other									
N.C.	137	151	160	152	States	594	698	871	715					
S.C.	48	52	59	55	U.S.	9,158	9,512	10,794	9,611					

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

Milk production per cow in crop reporters' herds averaged 17.81 pounds on October 1 nearly 2 percent above the previous record high for the date last year and 16 percent above average. Rate per milk cow was at a record high for October 1 in all regions, with increases from last year largest in the North Central States and the West. Seasonally, production per cow declined 3 percent compared with the average decline of 6 percent from September 1 to October 1. Milk cows in the Atlantic Coast regions produced heavier on October 1 than on September 1, although output usually declines seasonally during September throughout the country. Compared with the October 1 average, production per cow ranged from 10 percent above in the North Atlantic region to 21 percent above in the West.

Crop reporters milked 70.2 percent of the cows in their herds on October 1, approximately 1 percent more than last year and average. Regionally, reporters in the South Atlantic and Western States were milking larger proportions of their cows than average on October 1, while little change from average was indicated elsewhere.

September milk output was at a record high in 5 of the 35 States with monthly production estimates available. These States were Wisconsin, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and California. Wisconsin was the leading milk producing State in September with 1,210 million pounds; followed by New York with 696 million pounds; California, 626 million; Pennsylvania, 512 million; and Minnesota, 511 million pounds.

GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: Crop correspondents continued to feed record quantities of grain and concentrates to milk cows in their herds on October 1. The record of 5.27 pounds for October 1 was 5 percent above the previous high for that date last year and 26 percent above the 1946-55 October 1 average. Record quantities were fed milk cows on October 1 in the Northeastern regions and the West, while feeding rates equaled earlier highs in the West North Central and South Atlantic States. Farmers fed less grain than last year in the South Central States, where feeding was heavier in 1956 due to drought. The feeding rate for the entire country increased 6 percent from August 1 to October 1 compared with the usual seasonal gain of 9 percent. The seasonal increase was more than usual in the East North Central States, but equaled or was less than the average change in other regions.

The feeding rate for the entire country was a fourth more than average for October 1. Quantities fed milk cows were about a third above average for the South and West, but less than a fourth above average in other sections of the country. Three-fourths of the farmers reported feeding some grain and concentrates to their milk cows on October 1 -- about 3 percentage points less than on that date last year, but 1 point above average. Feeding rates on October 1 ranged from 6.7 pounds per milk cow in the North Atlantic region to 4.3 pounds in the South Central. Averages in other regions on October 1 were 5.5 pounds in the East North Central and West, 5.3 pounds in the South Atlantic, and 4.6 pounds in the West North Central States.

The value of grain and concentrates fed to milk cows averaged \$2.99 per hundredweight on September 15 -- 3 percent below last year and the lowest value for the date since 1949. In the milk-selling areas, the value of grain

and concentrates fed to milk cows on September 15 was \$3.04 per hundred-weight and in cream-selling areas was \$2.58. The milk-feed price ratio on September 15 was 4 percent above a year earlier, equaling 1948, but otherwise the most favorable for the date since 1944. The butterfat-feed price ratio was 8 percent higher than on September 15 last year and the highest since mid-September 1949.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,416 million eggs during September--1 percent less than in September last year. Decreases were 6 percent in the North Atlantic States, 4 percent in the East North Central States, and 1 percent in the West North Central States. These were partially offset by increases of 4 percent in the South Atlantic States, 3 percent in the South Central States, and 2 percent in the West. Aggregate egg production, January through September, was 1 percent above last year.

The rate of egg production in September was 14.8 eggs per layer, compared with 14.5 last year and the 10-year average for the month of 12.4 eggs. The rate of lay was at a record high for the month in all regions. Increases from September last year were 5 percent in the South Central States, 2 percent in the East North Central, West North Central, and Western States, and 1 percent in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic States. Rate per layer on hand during the first nine months of this year was 154 eggs compared with 152 eggs last year.

The Nation's laying flock averaged 298,565,000 layers in September, 3 percent less than last year. Decreases in numbers of layers were 6 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central States, and 2 percent in the West North Central and South Central States. The number of layers in the South Atlantic States was 3 percent above a year earlier. In the West, the September number of layers was about the same as a year earlier.

HENS AND PULETS OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL LAYERS AND EGGS
LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1

Year	North	E. North	W. North	South	South	United States
	: Atlantic	: Central	: Central	: Atlantic	: Central	: Western
HENS AND PULETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1						
1946-55 (Av.)	54,241	62,385	84,686	31,147	55,166	33,556 321,181
1956	59,190	63,351	84,657	30,913	45,621	35,940 319,672
1957	55,094	59,033	81,275	31,741	44,242	36,226 307,611

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1 1/

	Thousands					
1946-55 (Av.)	74,742	91,777	136,426	43,279	77,618	44,146 467,988
1956	75,269	80,439	117,300	38,687	56,915	44,199 412,809
1957	68,117	73,889	110,262	39,676	54,231	43,818 389,993

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1

	Number						
1946-55 (Av.)	46.9	39.5	37.6	36.4	32.9	46.1	39.5
1956	52.8	47.5	44.4	46.9	41.3	56.8	47.8
1957	52.5	47.9	44.7	46.6	41.9	57.7	48.0

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

Number of layers on October 1 totaled 307,611,000, compared with 319,672,000 on October 1 last year, a decrease of 4 percent. Decreases were 7 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central States, 4 percent in the West North Central, and 3 percent in the South Central States. Increases were 3 percent in the South Atlantic and 1 percent in the West. The rate of lay per 100 layers on farms October 1 was 48.0 eggs compared with 47.8 a year earlier and the average of 39.5 eggs.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms October 1 totaled 389,993,000, compared with 412,809,000 last year, a decrease of 6 percent. Decreases in number of potential layers were 10 percent in the North Atlantic, 8 percent in the East North Central, 6 percent in the West North Central, 5 percent in the South Central, and 1 percent in the Western States. The South Atlantic States increased 3 percent over a year earlier. Potential layers this year consist of 58 percent pullets and 42 percent hens, compared with 63 percent pullets and 37 percent hens a year ago.

COMPOSITION OF FARM FLOCKS, OCTOBER 1

(Thousands)

Year	East		West				United States
	North Atlantic	North Central	North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	
- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -

PULLETS OF LAYING AGE

1946-55 (Av.)	26,848	30,582	35,015	13,203	20,989	15,224	141,860
1956	32,672	33,684	44,719	16,528	21,447	18,983	168,033
1957	27,960	27,443	35,887	15,850	18,451	18,167	143,758

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE

1946-55 (Av.)	20,501	29,392	51,740	12,132	22,452	10,550	146,807
1956	16,079	17,088	32,643	7,774	11,294	8,255	93,137
1957	13,023	14,856	28,987	7,935	9,989	7,592	82,382

OTHER YOUNG CHICKENS

1946-55 (Av.)	10,262	11,972	18,370	9,171	11,447	4,849	66,091
1956	3,934	6,045	8,214	3,517	5,397	3,005	30,112
1957	3,594	5,259	6,384	3,384	5,820	3,350	27,751

ALL YOUNG CHICKENS

1946-55 (Av.)	57,611	71,946	105,145	34,506	54,888	30,663	354,758
1956	52,685	56,817	85,576	27,819	38,138	30,247	291,282
1957	44,577	47,558	71,258	27,169	34,260	29,109	253,931

HENS ONE YEAR OR OLDER

1946-55 (Av.)	27,393	31,803	49,672	17,945	34,177	18,332	179,321
1956	26,518	29,667	39,938	14,385	24,174	16,957	151,639
1957	27,134	31,590	45,388	15,891	25,791	18,059	163,853

The preliminary estimate of all young chickens in farm flocks on October 1 is about 254 million, 13 percent below a year ago. All regions show decreases ranging from 2 to 17 percent. October 1 holdings of young chickens consisted of 57 percent pullet layers, 32 percent pullets not of laying age, and 11 percent other chickens. This compares with 58 percent pullets, 32 percent pullets not of laying age, and 10 percent other chickens a year earlier.

All pullets on farms October 1 are estimated at 226,140,000, compared with 261,170,000 last year. Of the pullets on hand, 64 percent were of laying age unchanged from a year ago. Numbers of laying pullets were 14 percent smaller than a year ago and pullets not of laying age were 12 percent less.

Other young chickens on farms totaled 27,791,000, 8 percent below last year. Hens one year old and older on October 1 totaled 163,853,000, 8 percent above a year ago. Hen numbers were above a year ago in all regions of the country. Increases ranged from 2 to 14 percent.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-September averaged 40.0 cents per dozen, compared with 38.6 cents in mid-September last year and 36.3 cents in August. During the last half of September price trends in principal egg markets were irregular. During the week ending September 18 prices of good quality large eggs held fairly steady but medium eggs declined sharply. During the week ending September 25, liberal offerings of medium and small eggs had a depressing effect on the market in the East. In the Midwest and West, price trends were mixed. The price trend of all grades was upward at the end of the month.

Farmers received an average of 17.2 cents a pound live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-September, compared with 17.2 cents a year earlier and 19.2 cents in August. Farm chickens averaged 13.6 cents per pound and commercial broilers averaged 18.6 cents compared with 14.6 cents and 18.2 cents, respectively, in September last year. Farm chickens were up 0.1 cent while broilers were down 2.4 cents from a month earlier. During the last week of September, the broiler market was generally unsettled and prices were down to 14 cents in Arkansas and 16 cents in Georgia as heavy offerings exceeded the light to fair demand.

Turkey prices in mid-September averaged 22.9 cents per pound live weight to growers compared with 26.7 cents a year earlier and 22.6 cents in August. Markets were generally steady during the last half of September.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-September was \$3.43 per hundred pounds, compared with \$3.47 in August and \$3.65 in September last year. The egg-feed and broiler-feed ratio were both more favorable to producers than a year earlier while the turkey-feed ratio was less favorable.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

State	CORN, ALL			Production		
	Yield per acre		Bushels	Average 1946-55	1956 : Indicated : 1957	1956 : Indicated : 1957
	Average 1946-55	1956 : Indicated : 1957	Bushels			
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Maine	35.7	31.0	38.0	464	341	380
N. H.	44.4	40.0	48.0	542	360	480
Vt.	47.1	45.0	50.0	2,821	2,655	2,950
Mass.	48.9	47.0	50.0	1,639	1,316	1,400
R. I.	42.3	42.0	41.0	300	252	246
Conn.	46.3	49.0	42.0	1,855	1,911	1,722
N. Y.	43.5	49.0	50.0	28,930	34,104	33,400
N. J.	47.0	64.0	22.0	8,827	12,032	3,718
Pa.	46.3	56.0	40.0	61,817	71,736	49,720
Ohio	53.0	60.0	54.0	190,334	215,700	184,410
Ind.	51.6	62.0	54.0	239,414	296,546	235,062
Ill.	53.5	68.0	60.0	481,137	598,672	496,560
Mich.	41.2	51.0	50.0	71,714	102,204	92,200
Wis.	50.4	61.0	59.0	129,429	167,140	158,415
Minn.	45.1	57.5	55.0	245,618	329,705	322,575
Iowa	50.6	51.0	61.0	544,574	521,679	617,747
Mo.	35.8	48.0	43.0	147,613	189,408	147,619
N. Dak.	20.8	23.5	23.5	25,202	31,537	30,597
S. Dak.	26.8	28.0	32.0	104,544	105,952	125,920
Nebr.	29.2	22.0	44.0	207,417	116,864	215,028
Kans.	24.2	21.0	29.0	58,182	32,067	43,384
Del.	40.5	55.0	25.0	6,248	5,750	3,500
Md.	44.1	60.0	32.0	21,134	28,620	14,656
Va.	37.8	48.0	27.0	37,018	39,456	21,303
W. Va.	40.2	50.0	38.0	9,512	8,500	5,624
N. C.	29.4	41.0	33.0	64,145	80,688	61,050
S. C.	19.2	21.0	25.0	25,089	20,475	22,425
Ga.	16.2	24.0	25.0	48,978	65,064	65,750
Fla.	14.6	21.0	23.0	8,873	12,180	12,811
Ky.	35.6	46.0	40.0	76,995	84,456	62,440
Tenn.	28.8	32.5	30.5	58,540	55,770	45,536
Ala.	18.8	25.0	25.5	46,474	56,675	54,927
Miss.	20.4	25.0	28.0	39,224	39,150	41,664
Ark.	20.2	27.0	27.0	21,581	18,090	15,012
La.	19.1	26.5	25.0	14,244	16,589	15,025
Okla.	18.5	16.5	21.0	16,371	5,296	4,305
Texas	18.4	15.0	23.0	43,882	27,465	39,169
Mont.	16.0	17.5	22.0	2,755	2,992	3,652
Idaho	54.0	66.0	66.0	1,853	3,894	4,158
Wyo.	19.2	22.0	25.0	1,075	1,408	1,575
Colo.	27.0	44.0	46.0	13,531	17,952	20,102
N. Mex.	16.2	20.0	20.0	1,171	1,160	1,340
Ariz.	14.9	33.0	33.0	525	1,485	1,320
Utah	41.8	48.0	50.0	1,396	2,112	2,250
Nev.	36.1	50.0	50.0	96	200	200
Wash.	60.6	74.0	75.0	1,470	2,812	3,300
Oreg.	45.8	60.0	63.0	1,290	2,400	2,394
Calif.	42.8	67.0	65.0	4,637	14,472	15,600
U. S.	37.8	45.4	45.7	3,120,484	3,451,292	3,304,621

ALL WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1946-55	1956 Preliminary	1957	Average 1946-55	1956 Preliminary 1,000	1957 1,000
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N. Y.	27.9	31.0	34.0	10,726	9,610	8,534
N. J.	25.3	29.0	29.5	1,823	1,508	1,475
Pa.	23.4	27.0	26.5	19,425	15,579	14,522
Ohio	24.8	26.0	22.5	50,834	39,676	32,265
Ind.	23.7	30.0	25.5	35,497	35,580	31,161
Ill.	23.5	37.0	20.5	39,280	59,496	35,280
Mich.	26.8	30.0	28.5	32,201	31,290	28,244
Wis.	24.3	26.7	25.6	2,148	1,440	1,461
Minn.	17.0	23.7	23.7	17,673	17,218	16,696
Iowa	21.0	18.0	27.7	4,131	2,245	3,432
Mo.	21.6	30.0	22.5	30,959	49,800	38,092
N. Dak.	12.5	17.2	18.1	118,467	117,758	114,864
S. Dak.	11.4	9.7	19.6	40,069	16,537	38,976
Nebr.	20.3	19.0	26.9	79,801	63,044	76,148
Kans.	15.8	15.5	18.0	194,917	143,282	91,512
Del.	20.2	31.0	20.0	1,060	961	580
Md.	20.8	27.5	22.5	5,620	4,730	3,645
Va.	20.6	27.0	19.0	7,588	7,236	4,693
W. Va.	20.3	24.0	21.0	1,264	960	651
N. C.	18.6	25.5	18.5	7,144	9,231	6,364
S. C.	16.8	22.5	18.5	2,847	4,028	3,441
Ga.	15.6	21.0	17.0	2,091	2,436	1,734
Ky.	18.1	26.5	20.0	4,751	5,486	3,980
Tenn.	16.0	22.5	17.5	4,063	4,612	3,412
Ala.	18.0	23.0	19.0	327	1,840	2,280
Miss.	22.4	28.0	25.0	383	504	4,050
Ark.	17.4	28.5	16.5	770	2,736	2,607
La.	1/ 22.0	20.0	18.0	1/ 374	700	1,890
Okla.	12.9	16.0	12.0	72,900	67,168	40,800
Texas	10.8	12.5	15.5	47,339	26,388	35,014
Mont.	17.0	18.2	20.9	86,019	86,983	88,150
Idaho	27.8	32.5	35.8	39,528	38,980	38,193
Wyo.	18.2	18.0	23.6	6,166	5,101	6,180
Colo.	16.4	11.2	23.5	41,278	18,842	34,616
N. Mex.	8.3	8.6	16.1	2,795	1,107	1,962
Ariz.	25.1	30.0	31.0	617	1,740	1,705
Utah	20.3	21.7	24.6	7,984	7,275	7,000
Nev.	28.0	31.8	31.1	471	414	560
Wash.	27.4	29.5	36.3	72,058	59,826	68,798
Oreg.	26.3	31.4	35.3	26,813	25,607	25,955
Calif.	19.0	21.0	22.0	11,137	8,253	6,402
U. S.	17.4	20.0	21.5	1,131,000	997,207	927,324

1/ 1955 only.

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre		Production		
	Average 1946-55	1956 Preliminary	Average 1946-55	1956 Preliminary	1957 Preliminary
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels
Wis.	24.4	26.0	25.0	1,422	780
Minn.	16.9	24.0	24.0	15,722	15,456
Iowa	19.3	17.5	23.0	277	175
N.Dak.	12.6	17.5	18.5	92,693	98,158
S.Dak.	10.9	9.0	18.0	32,308	11,376
Nebr.	13.4	12.0	16.0	827	192
Mont.	15.2	17.0	17.0	52,856	43,962
Idaho	32.0	38.0	41.0	19,625	20,444
Wyo.	17.0	15.5	21.0	1,409	698
Colo.	18.4	18.0	24.0	1,874	846
N.Mex.	14.4	13.0	13.5	269	195
Utah	31.8	37.0	35.0	2,720	2,923
Nev.	28.6	32.0	32.0	352	352
Wash.	22.8	29.5	30.5	11,213	21,034
Oreg.	24.8	31.0	31.0	5,147	6,014
U.S.	14.6	18.9	20.2	238,892	222,605
					195,913

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre		Production		
	Average 1946-55	1956 Preliminary	Average 1946-55	1956 Preliminary	1957 Preliminary
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels
Minn.	13.6	19.0	23.0	647	874
N.Dak.	11.6	16.0	17.0	25,774	19,600
S.Dak.	11.0	8.0	16.5	2,629	1,040
Mont.	1/ 17.2	18.5	17.0	1/ 2,940	18,093
U.S.	11.7	16.6	17.3	29,637	39,607
					40,810

1/ Short-time average. Included with "other spring" wheat prior to 1954.

WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White	
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	(Winter & Spring)	Total
Average	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1946-55:	548,832	190,016	202,068	30,143	159,940	1,131,000
1956 :	442,376	185,552	175,471	39,902	153,906	997,207
1957 :	413,024	153,078	166,483	41,147	153,592	927,324

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1946-55	1956 : Indicated 1957	Average 1946-55	1956 : Indicated 1957	1,000	1,000
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N. Y.	16.2	14.0	17.0	99	112	102
N. J.	19.0	24.0	15.0	432	1,080	705
Pa.	17.4	18.5	14.0	400	388	308
Ohio	21.4	24.0	22.0	21,793	31,224	30,888
Ind.	21.8	24.0	23.0	36,334	52,128	53,935
Ill.	23.0	28.5	25.5	85,530	134,948	130,458
Mich.	19.4	21.0	21.5	1,987	4,200	5,117
Wis.	14.0	15.5	16.0	605	1,318	1,664
Minn.	18.2	20.0	21.0	22,682	52,540	56,049
Iowa	22.0	20.0	26.0	38,190	50,900	70,408
Mo.	18.0	20.0	20.5	23,005	39,120	36,080
N. Dak.	12.6	12.5	16.5	404	2,162	2,986
S. Dak.	14.8	11.5	16.5	1,232	2,576	3,069
Nebr.	20.3	11.5	28.0	1,456	1,748	4,060
Kans.	11.7	8.5	12.5	3,959	3,018	3,688
Del.	15.6	23.0	18.5	1,067	3,450	3,164
Md.	16.8	22.0	19.5	1,487	4,422	4,017
Va.	17.0	21.5	19.5	2,525	5,826	5,382
N. C.	15.6	21.5	19.5	4,286	8,944	8,756
S. C.	11.2	11.0	14.5	987	2,948	4,930
Ga.	10.1	12.5	13.0	305	1,038	1,248
Fla.	1/ 18.4	22.0	20.0	1/ 290	748	840
Ky.	17.2	22.5	20.0	2,051	2,992	2,740
Tenn.	17.8	16.5	20.0	3,092	3,960	4,000
Ala.	18.8	21.0	18.0	1,310	2,310	2,088
Miss.	15.6	16.0	21.0	4,988	11,712	14,301
Ark.	17.0	18.0	21.0	10,083	27,162	32,445
La.	16.2	17.0	20.0	779	2,295	2,440
Okla.	10.5	8.0	15.0	395	200	345
Texas	1/ 13.2	20.0	18.0	8	400	360
U. S.	20.2	21.8	22.5	271,689	455,839	486,573
<u>1/ Short-time average.</u>						

RICE						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1946-55	1956 : Indicated 1957	Average 1946-55	1956 : Indicated 1957	1,000	1,000
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 1/	bags 1/	bags 1/
Mo.	2/ 2,532	3,000	2,800	2/ 83	132	101
Miss.	2/ 2,600	2,850	2,850	2/ 956	1,254	855
Ark.	2,283	3,050	3,050	10,034	11,590	10,187
La.	2,010	2,600	2,550	12,075	11,700	10,328
Texas	2,365	2,750	3,100	12,491	11,000	10,788
Calif.	3,134	4,100	4,200	9,951	11,726	9,618
U. S.	2,355	3,030	3,103	45,279	47,402	41,877
<u>1/ Bags of 100 pounds.</u>						
<u>2/ Short-time average.</u>						

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1

State	Corn for grain (old crop)			Wheat		
	Average	1956	1957	Average	1956	1957
	1946-55	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1946-55	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	:	2	1	---	---	---
N.H.	:	5	3	---	---	---
Vt.	:	5	4	1	---	---
Mass.	:	26	18	8	---	---
R.I.	:	2	2	---	---	---
Conn.	:	36	22	12	---	---
N.Y.	:	1,005	1,582	1,469	5,847	4,709
N.J.	:	828	155	727	857	633
Pa.	:	6,363	5,050	9,539	9,354	5,920
Ohio	:	14,373	10,596	15,368	19,962	11,109
Ind.	:	17,802	10,748	21,576	9,936	7,116
Ill.	:	36,368	19,902	46,599	8,574	10,114
Mich.	:	7,704	7,741	9,558	18,653	13,455
Wis.	:	9,077	5,094	16,712	1,793	1,066
Minn.	:	28,410	48,060	91,310	12,170	10,847
Iowa	:	89,028	114,818	116,827	1,276	449
Mo.	:	14,823	6,053	14,396	8,027	7,470
N.Dak.	:	1,286	1,262	1,833	88,916	87,141
S.Dak.	:	16,056	13,551	19,688	28,882	11,907
Nebr.	:	34,881	18,145	18,025	42,215	36,566
Kans.	:	6,637	1,995	1,577	79,892	41,552
Del.	:	315	233	187	199	96
Md.	:	1,076	753	1,704	1,236	710
Va.	:	2,814	1,414	2,819	3,226	2,533
W.Va.	:	1,181	644	982	856	701
N.C.	:	4,601	4,369	4,973	3,372	4,616
S.C.	:	1,763	2,470	830	845	1,249
Ga.	:	2,512	3,750	2,077	749	706
Fla.	:	207	144	382	---	---
Ky.	:	5,771	5,000	6,558	1,164	1,591
Tenn.	:	3,996	4,067	3,178	1,184	1,015
Ala.	:	2,332	4,662	1,815	90	276
Miss.	:	1,621	3,289	2,071	134	202
Ark.	:	853	1,323	1,134	261	410
La.	:	388	794	693	1/ 112	175
Okla.	:	758	358	278	15,694	11,419
Texas	:	1,328	1,383	657	10,471	4,486
Mont.	:	15	6	4	59,883	78,285
Idaho	:	67	65	99	14,844	13,253
Wyo.	:	10	45	9	3,408	2,397
Colo.	:	525	228	386	21,442	10,740
N.Mex.	:	68	30	30	836	221
Ariz.	:	51	100	105	146	348
Utah.	:	2	2	4	4,610	3,928
Nev.	:	---	---	---	353	373
Wash.	:	25	110	32	14,862	16,153
Oreg.	:	37	54	44	7,884	8,450
Calif.	:	---	---	---	3,309	2,889
U.S.	:	317,034	300,095	416,276	507,425	417,276
						388,390

1/ 1955 only.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1 - CONTINUED

State	Oats			Soybeans (old crop)		
	Average	1956	1957	Average	1956	1957
	1946-55	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1946-55	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	2,709	3,475	3,241	---	---	---
N.H.	113	38	38	---	---	---
Vt.	707	412	443	---	---	---
Mass.	116	70	53	---	---	---
Conn.	85	37	23	---	---	---
N.Y.	24,278	22,956	31,287	6	4	6
N.J.	1,058	995	737	8	3	16
Pa.	23,841	26,605	26,074	22	11	16
Ohio	37,408	35,507	33,063	291	292	156
Ind.	37,064	40,500	28,798	250	219	782
Ill.	103,952	97,190	78,860	555	498	675
Mich.	45,469	34,502	36,024	21	---	42
Wis.	117,341	116,380	118,483	13	10	26
Minn.	159,220	150,825	157,550	233	220	788
Iowa	172,272	110,622	180,313	535	362	305
Mo.	29,626	32,439	30,855	220	100	196
N.Dak.	53,075	50,362	63,066	6	14	108
S.Dak.	84,384	50,641	102,295	30	28	129
Nebr.	46,622	16,523	45,030	19	---	17
Kans.	19,171	15,760	27,936	37	17	30
Del.	155	218	135	10	10	34
Md.	1,226	1,732	1,588	23	16	44
Va.	2,824	3,116	2,407	25	20	29
W.Va.	1,207	926	924	---	---	---
N.C.	6,118	11,808	7,207	47	25	134
S.C.	7,003	11,307	6,259	13	28	15
Ga.	5,232	7,430	5,179	2	7	21
Fla.	211	250	246	1/	---	---
Ky.	1,261	1,514	858	14	12	6
Tenn.	2,877	4,338	2,668	19	9	8
Ala.	1,452	3,366	1,522	5	22	---
Miss.	3,376	6,905	5,913	14	24	12
Ark.	4,181	6,683	2,499	36	44	54
La.	1,059	1,910	879	4	---	---
Oklahoma	9,783	8,016	12,158	3	---	2
Texas	16,074	11,885	23,775	---	---	6
Mont.	10,061	9,332	10,831	---	---	---
Idaho	6,185	5,245	6,317	---	---	---
Wyo.	3,903	3,255	3,685	---	---	---
Colo.	4,426	3,011	4,355	---	---	---
N.Mex.	300	200	418	---	---	---
Ariz.	244	300	300	---	---	---
Utah	1,584	1,326	1,329	---	---	---
Nev.	214	207	184	---	---	---
Wash.	4,463	4,869	4,645	---	---	---
Oreg.	6,043	6,581	6,646	---	---	---
Calif.	1,051	1,765	2,087	---	---	---
U.S.	1,061,048	923,394	1,079,183	2,464	1,995	3,657

1/ Less than 500 bushels.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1 - CONTINUED

State	Barley			Rye		
	Average	1946-55	1956	Average	1946-55	1956
	1,000 bushels					
Maine	86	32	31	---	---	---
N.Y.	2,021	1,610	1,469	135	169	227
N.J.	380	435	581	94	108	65
Pa.	4,239	6,070	5,692	183	353	270
Ohio	828	2,495	1,817	252	242	237
Ind.	491	1,445	1,348	454	630	586
Ill.	671	2,004	1,754	401	693	638
Mich.	2,735	2,011	1,933	491	436	360
Wis.	4,039	1,840	1,399	643	373	226
Minn.	20,195	20,611	18,067	911	792	651
Iowa	514	288	691	88	101	198
Mo.	2,009	6,268	5,003	247	321	336
N.Dak.	39,650	55,906	63,450	2,371	3,104	2,510
S.Dak.	15,808	6,189	11,137	2,347	1,321	3,218
Nebr.	4,662	1,414	5,442	1,048	870	1,710
Kans.	3,487	6,138	11,298	248	387	822
Del.	211	298	198	88	157	93
Md.	1,481	1,971	1,835	122	194	98
Va.	2,027	2,879	1,949	147	178	135
W.Va.	256	347	313	---	---	---
N.C.	694	1,445	1,008	142	230	165
S.C.	220	634	632	59	101	116
Ga.	75	144	165	38	105	75
Ky.	854	1,736	1,109	158	238	145
Tenn.	569	817	678	94	126	89
Miss.	1/ 78	384	280	---	---	---
Ark.	138	443	242	---	---	---
Okla.	905	2,098	4,423	261	360	565
Texas	1,100	928	1,731	132	95	201
Mont.	18,943	28,537	14,096	147	64	135
Idaho	8,020	10,278	11,802	35	40	56
Wyo.	3,402	2,700	3,463	49	80	86
Colo.	9,098	5,194	11,788	156	52	329
N.Mex.	393	235	432	24	26	31
Ariz.	1,575	2,076	1,620	---	---	---
Utah	4,397	4,284	4,946	48	38	54
Nev.	576	684	627	---	---	---
Wash.	3,003	7,334	8,081	154	330	644
Oreg.	4,952	9,619	9,090	222	203	211
Calif.	15,603	25,162	30,685	68	84	91
U. S.	180,409	225,013	272,305	12,065	12,601	15,373

1/ Short-time average.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1 - CONTINUED

State	Sorghum grain (old crop)			Flaxseed		
	Average	1956	1957	Average	1956	1957
	1947-55			1947-55		
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Ind.	1	2	2	---	---	---
Wis.	---	---	---	101	103	94
Minn.	---	---	---	4,750	5,174	1,714
Iowa	1/ 2	10	65	229	69	106
No.	39	75	56	---	---	---
N. Dak.	---	---	---	10,688	19,752	9,750
S. Dak.	23	49	63	2,530	2,675	1,750
Nebr.	215	436	436	---	---	---
Kans.	1,790	1,496	854	---	---	---
N. C.	31	84	32	---	---	---
S. C.	3	13	5	---	---	---
Ga.	2/ 6	18	16	---	---	---
Ky.	---	4	11	---	---	---
Tenn.	3/ 6	22	10	---	---	---
Ala.	21	17	6	---	---	---
Miss.	3/ 2	4	1	---	---	---
Ark.	8	47	---	---	---	---
La.	4/	---	---	---	---	---
Okla.	549	576	247	---	---	---
Texas	2,008	2,225	1,242	---	---	2
Mont.	---	---	---	330	369	448
Colo.	244	173	257	---	---	---
N. Mex.	170	166	87	---	---	---
Ariz.	50	136	22	---	---	1
Calif.	18	---	---	108	195	116
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---
States	---	---	---	110	4	---
U. S.	5,178	5,553	3,412	18,848	28,341	13,981

1/ 1951-55 average.

2/ 1954-55 average.

3/ 1950-55 average.

4/ Less than 500 bushels.

SORGHUM GRAIN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1956	Indicated	Average	1956	Indicated
	1946-55	1957	1946-55	1957	1,000	1,000
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Ind.	30.2	40.0	45.0	46	80	900
Iowa	1/ 25.5	40.0	52.0	53	3,240	13,000
Mo.	19.8	30.0	40.0	875	5,610	22,440
S. Dak.	14.5	17.0	25.0	528	1,581	7,200
Nebr.	19.6	14.0	36.0	4,213	12,446	76,824
Kans.	17.2	15.0	23.0	31,878	24,390	119,669
N. C.	26.5	27.0	25.0	950	2,160	2,300
S. C.	17.5	18.5	20.0	117	130	160
Ga.	1/18.3	19.5	20.0	1/ 428	780	660
Ky.	1/30.0	25.0	40.0	1/ 150	225	1,280
Tenn.	1/21.8	24.0	25.0	1/ 250	960	1,500
Ala.	17.3	18.0	18.0	513	612	666
Miss.	1/16.6	18.0	25.0	1/ 112	144	1,125
Ark.	17.3	22.0	24.0	397	1,738	3,360
La.	20.0	23.0	28.0	69	115	196
Okla.	13.4	10.5	17.0	9,842	6,164	16,864
Texas	20.3	26.0	31.0	91,020	124,202	213,249
Colo.	12.3	11.5	17.0	3,042	2,852	9,282
N. Mex.	14.3	12.5	16.0	4,105	3,488	5,760
Ariz.	44.0	45.0	45.0	3,026	4,320	5,400
Calif.	43.9	54.0	55.0	4,902	9,828	12,100
U. S.	19.0	21.9	28.5	155,980	205,065	513,935
1/ Short-time average.						

FLAXSEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1956	Preliminary	Average	1956	Preliminary
	1946-55	1957	1946-55	1957	1,000	1,000
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wis.	12.9	14.0	13.0	144	126	104
Minn.	10.0	10.0	5.0	12,004	9,950	4,080
Iowa	13.2	8.5	14.0	773	187	266
N. Dak.	7.9	8.5	4.5	16,018	30,388	16,250
S. Dak.	8.6	8.0	6.0	5,348	6,368	4,488
Kans.	6.5	7.0	---	249	14	---
Texas	6.2	5.5	7.0	870	126	119
Mont.	7.5	6.0	7.0	586	450	560
Ariz.	1/ 25.6	22.0	38.0	351	22	38
Calif.	26.0	23.0	33.0	2,146	1,081	1,155
U. S.	9.0	8.8	5.1	38,627	48,712	27,060

1/ Short-time average.

CROP PRODUCTION, October 1957

Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA

ALL HAY

PASTURE

State	Yield per acre			Production		Condition October 1			
	Average 1946-55	1956 Prelim	Average 1946-55 inary	Average 1956 Prelim	Average 1956 Prelim	Average 1946-55 inary	Average 1956 1957	Average 1956 1957	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	1.10	1.19	1.09	731	644	574	74	81	77
N. H.	1.28	1.27	1.23	379	293	276	76	84	68
Vt.	1.44	1.40	1.43	1,278	1,082	1,094	79	78	71
Mass.	1.60	1.58	1.45	498	398	356	75	73	47
R. I.	1.71	1.80	1.26	45	36	24	76	82	53
Conn.	1.72	1.80	1.37	425	385	294	77	74	57
N. Y.	1.66	1.71	1.79	5,618	5,367	5,555	75	83	71
N. J.	1.86	2.02	1.57	451	492	382	74	83	44
Pa.	1.52	1.54	1.48	3,431	3,466	3,360	73	88	56
Ohio	1.51	1.70	1.68	3,765	3,888	3,801	74	88	78
Ind.	1.48	1.76	1.77	2,603	2,723	2,666	76	74	87
Ill.	1.65	2.00	1.98	4,342	4,998	4,875	75	72	83
Mich.	1.44	1.66	1.68	3,477	3,696	3,542	75	81	86
Wis.	1.80	2.16	2.13	7,250	8,452	8,512	74	81	85
Minn.	1.62	1.97	2.03	6,289	7,582	7,960	75	74	88
Iowa	1.67	1.59	2.15	6,053	5,793	7,873	76	62	92
Mo.	1.22	1.30	1.50	4,142	3,523	4,266	67	43	76
N. Dak.	.97	1.12	1.15	3,432	4,460	4,497	73	71	82
S. Dak.	.83	.77	1.23	3,818	4,617	7,145	74	58	88
Nebr.	1.08	.93	1.45	5,368	5,331	8,296	76	36	90
Kans.	1.46	1.07	1.82	3,110	2,433	4,109	68	23	78
Del.	1.44	1.49	1.24	95	82	62	74	85	70
Md.	1.46	1.59	1.38	644	683	579	79	85	78
Va.	1.20	1.25	1.14	1,636	1,592	1,494	76	81	84
W. Va.	1.27	1.39	1.29	987	1,020	942	76	90	64
N. C.	1.02	1.06	1.13	1,253	1,107	1,168	75	71	85
S. C.	.85	.89	.99	517	486	488	71	61	83
Ga.	.65	.89	.89	706	616	616	71	72	82
Fla.	.86	1.52	1.50	95	200	196	78	79	90
Ky.	1.26	1.47	1.43	2,238	2,431	2,291	73	82	85
Tenn.	1.12	1.16	1.22	1,846	1,754	1,837	68	64	88
Ala.	.82	.94	.90	684	758	768	70	68	83
Miss.	1.15	1.22	1.38	905	908	1,020	70	59	87
Ark.	1.06	1.10	1.29	1,191	949	1,074	63	51	90
La.	1.23	1.18	1.36	434	461	515	74	56	87
Okla.	1.20	.87	1.26	1,806	1,232	1,775	65	22	81
Texas	1.02	.80	1.23	1,728	1,291	2,142	62	22	72
Mont.	1.15	1.21	1.28	2,678	2,691	2,963	81	66	80
Idaho	2.30	2.57	2.61	2,514	3,264	3,275	85	86	87
Wyo.	1.13	1.26	1.46	1,238	1,400	1,716	77	66	92
Colo.	1.60	1.69	1.90	2,255	2,234	2,665	72	46	82
N. Mex.	2.16	2.29	2.48	459	526	588	68	37	75
Ariz.	2.57	2.84	2.90	662	774	724	79	71	76
Utah	2.12	2.45	2.47	1,182	1,392	1,416	77	67	85
Nev.	1.58	1.86	1.88	597	716	712	81	88	90
Wash.	1.91	1.90	2.26	1,528	1,654	1,903	78	73	71
Oreg.	1.74	1.88	1.89	1,781	2,006	2,029	75	80	73
Calif.	3.19	3.27	3.38	6,016	6,822	6,823	74	79	80
U. S.	1.740	1.48	1.65	104,178	108,708	121,238	72	61	80

ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MIXTURES FOR HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average : 1946-55 :	1956	Preliminary 1957	Average : 1946-55 :	1956	Preliminary 1957
				1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
N. H.	1.34	1.50	1.45	12	18	17
Vt.	1.86	1.60	1.60	18	24	26
Mass.	1.94	1.80	1.95	96	160	187
R. I.	2.18	1.95	1.85	54	80	78
Conn.	2.30	2.25	1.80	5	9	7
N. Y.	2.38	2.40	1.85	90	137	111
N. J.	2.06	2.10	2.20	1,273	1,930	2,103
Pa.	2.30	2.45	1.80	195	296	218
Ohio	1.92	1.85	1.75	866	1,432	1,395
Ind.	1.87	1.95	1.90	1,321	2,050	2,037
Ill.	1.89	2.05	2.05	1,077	1,681	1,697
Mich.	2.30	2.40	2.35	2,100	3,418	3,379
Wis.	1.58	1.80	1.80	2,009	2,617	2,513
Minn.	2.12	2.40	2.35	3,728	5,897	6,004
Iowa	2.17	2.40	2.40	3,322	5,640	6,034
Mo.	2.20	1.95	2.40	2,676	4,196	5,940
N. Dak.	2.44	2.20	2.70	841	1,179	1,550
S. Dak.	1.46	1.55	1.55	892	2,254	2,367
Nebr.	1.48	1.20	1.80	1,401	2,644	4,243
Kans.	1.94	1.50	2.25	2,803	3,297	5,044
Del.	1.88	1.25	2.15	2,015	1,672	2,877
Md.	2.10	2.20	1.80	14	18	14
Va.	2.22	2.20	2.10	317	528	554
W. Va.	1.86	1.85	1.65	175	285	262
N. C.	2.03	2.10	2.30	109	174	200
Ga.	1.75	2.05	2.15	20	49	64
Ky.	1.96	2.40	2.20	459	703	678
Tenn.	1.91	2.00	2.10	279	328	382
Ala.	1.70	1.70	1.75	31	36	42
Miss.	1.90	2.20	2.40	41	33	36
Ark.	2.16	2.30	2.45	137	154	174
La.	1.92	1.80	1.90	44	47	51
Okla.	1.81	1.15	1.85	802	483	714
Texas	2.24	1.60	2.40	517	422	538
Mont.	1.63	1.65	1.75	1,305	1,591	1,738
Idaho	2.73	3.00	3.00	2,118	2,850	2,880
Wyo.	1.66	1.75	1.90	589	831	893
Colo.	2.18	2.15	2.40	1,501	1,653	1,882
N. Mex.	2.87	2.80	3.10	378	465	515
Ariz.	2.82	3.10	3.20	566	657	611
Utah	2.44	2.80	2.80	969	1,184	1,207
Nev.	2.80	3.30	3.25	305	393	380
Wash.	2.20	2.30	2.70	747	964	1,177
Oreg.	2.72	2.90	2.80	725	951	938
Calif.	4.64	4.50	4.60	4,762	5,427	5,437
U. S.	2.17	2.08	2.28	43,854	61,127	69,393

LESPEDEZA HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1956	Preliminary	Average	1956	Preliminary
	1946-55	1957	1946-55	1956	1957	1957
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Ind.	1.15	1.25	1.25	115	96	91
Ill.	1.07	1.15	1.20	136	77	96
Mo.	1.05	1.10	1.20	1,265	888	1,211
Kans.	1.08	1.05	1.15	99	50	40
Del.	1.26	1.35	1.10	25	22	15
Md.	1.24	1.25	1.00	66	72	50
Va.	1.04	1.00	.60	480	356	225
W. Va.	1.06	1.15	.90	35	38	29
N. C.	1.02	.90	1.05	497	312	346
S. C.	.87	.85	.95	199	94	93
Ga.	.86	.85	.90	159	76	76
Ky.	1.10	1.25	1.20	842	730	666
Tenn.	1.01	1.00	1.10	927	664	701
Ala.	.94	.95	.95	124	142	135
Miss.	1.12	1.20	1.40	327	199	209
Ark.	.99	1.00	1.25	533	266	332
La.	1.22	1.20	1.45	109	56	65
Okla.	1.04	.90	1.05	107	50	44
U. S.	1.04	1.06	1.10	6,043	4,188	4,424

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1956	Indicated	Average	1956	Indicated
	1946-55	1957	1957	1946-55	1956	1957
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Va.	1,572	2,080	1,850	209,616	245,440	194,250
N. C.	1,230	1,750	1,550	276,616	346,500	274,350
Tenn.	778	850	850	2,840	2,550	2,550
Total (Va.)						
N. C. area)	1,353	1,864	1,653	489,072	594,490	471,150
S. C.	716	1,050	900	11,898	12,600	9,900
Ga.	803	1,090	950	586,552	568,980	500,650
Fla.	814	1,075	1,000	58,176	60,200	55,000
Ala.	790	1,010	775	245,578	216,140	164,300
Miss.	372	400	425	3,449	2,400	2,550
Total (S.E.)						
area)	795	1,062	903	905,652	860,320	732,400
Ark.	382	400	425	2,617	2,000	1,700
Okla.	602	725	820	110,294	50,750	94,300
Texas	500	500	725	244,274	87,500	228,375
N. Mex.	1,048	1,200	1,300	7,477	7,200	7,800
Total (S.W.)						
area)	534	576	755	365,372	147,450	332,175
U. S.	818	1,157	1,000	1,760,097	1,602,260	1,535,725

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average : 1946-55	1956	Indicated : 1957	Average : 1946-55	1956	Indicated : 1957
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
Maine	851	770	950	56	38	38
New York	1,008	1,220	1,130	1,424	1,452	1,130
Michigan	884	1,080	740	3,866	5,389	3,915
Total N. E.	910	1,104	803	5,350	6,879	5,083
Nebraska	1,527	1,500	1,650	1,062	915	1,006
Montana	1,449	1,650	1,650	205	198	182
Idaho	1,623	1,850	1,750	2,274	2,109	2,030
Wyoming	1,302	1,500	1,500	912	780	855
Washington	1,589	1,900	1,980	287	684	871
Total N. W.	1,529	1,704	1,711	4,742	4,686	4,244
Colorado	781	700	970	1,901	1,330	1,765
New Mexico	315	550	600	253	154	144
Arizona	481	430	500	53	26	10
Utah	450	200	700	44	18	77
Total S. W.	656	656	911	2,250	1,528	1,296
California						
Large Lima	1,553	1,707	1,650	1,138	1,024	1,006
Baby Lima	1,498	1,747	1,650	844	559	330
Other	1,172	1,311	1,375	2,249	2,438	2,654
Total California	1,316	1,446	1,456	4,231	4,021	3,990
United States	1,058	1,215	1,132	16,573	17,114	16,013

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average: 1946-55	1956: Preliminary	1957	Average: 1946-55	1956	Preliminary: 1957
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Idaho	1,802	1,980	1,720	2,070	3,564	4,128
Wash.	1,686	1,720	1,590	22,542	22,876	24,168
Oreg.	1,083	1,260	1,250	13,622	4,788	5,500
Calif.	1,564	1,350	1,250	12,847	7,155	7,000
U. S.	1,446	1,586	1,478	51,080	38,383	40,796

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1956	Indicated	Average	1956	Indicated
	1946-55	1956	1957	1946-55	1956	1957
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Ohio	11.7	12.2	13.5	203	199	284
Mich.	10.5	11.0	13.0	684	696	910
Wis.	10.0	10.2	9.0	100	65	68
Minn.	10.3	12.0	11.5	547	772	816
N.Dak.	10.3	11.4	12.0	272	397	456
S.Dak.	11.3	13.0	13.5	53	65	66
Nebr.	13.6	15.1	16.0	732	848	944
Kans.	10.0	14.9	16.0	62	106	138
Mont.	12.6	14.8	14.5	695	754	812
Idaho	17.8	20.7	21.0	1,358	1,549	1,806
Wyo.	13.3	14.0	16.0	435	472	592
Colo.	15.2	15.7	17.5	1,898	1,893	2,362
Utah.	14.9	17.2	17.0	481	462	493
Wash.	21.6	23.2	24.0	465	707	816
Oreg.	20.8	24.7	24.5	380	428	411
Calif. 1/	18.8	20.5	20.5	3,081	3,517	4,018
Other States	12.9	15.1	15.2	82	80	93
U. S.	15.0	16.6	17.2	11,528	13,010	15,115

1/ Relates to year of harvest.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1956	Indicated	Average	1956	Indicated
	1946-55	1956	1957	1946-55	1956	1957
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
La.	19.5	23.7	25.0	5,522	5,244	6,300
Fla.	31.6	39.8	41.0	1,222	1,241	1,468
U. S.	20.9	25.7	27.0	6,743	6,485	7,768

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type	Yield per acre		Indicated:	Average:	1946-55:	1956:	1957:	Production:	Indicated:
		Average	1946-55							
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED										
Va.	11	1,216	1,560	1,400	124,166	137,280	93,800			
N. C.	11	1,152	1,525	1,300	309,670	346,175	221,000			
Total Old Belt	11	1,170	1,535	1,328	433,836	483,455	314,800			
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,338	1,760	1,525	450,126	496,320	330,925			
N. C.	13	1,309	1,700	1,575	111,330	119,000	86,625			
S. C.	13	1,316	1,700	1,650	162,280	173,400	128,700			
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,313	1,700	1,619	273,610	292,400	215,325			
Ga.	14	1,196	1,455	1,300	120,734	128,040	81,900			
Fla.	14	1,116	1,225	1,450	23,054	21,682	16,240			
Ala.	14	944	1,165	1,200	496	641	420			
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	1,182	1,415	1,322	144,284	150,363	98,560			
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	1,255	1,625	1,451	1,301,856	1,422,538	1,255,610			
CLASS 2, FIRE CURED:										
Total Virginia Belt	21	1,141	1,260	1,250	12,475	10,710	8,875			
Ky.	22	1,124	1,590	1,450	11,756	13,833	10,295			
Tenn.	22	1,255	1,605	1,600	29,345	29,853	24,480			
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	1,214	1,600	1,552	41,100	43,686	34,775			
Ky.	23	1,080	1,450	1,150	12,703	13,340	7,935			
Tenn.	23	1,078	1,415	1,325	2,954	2,830	1,855			
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	1,079	1,444	1,180	15,656	16,170	9,790			
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	1,2169	1,501	1,414	17,69,304	17,69,304	13,53440			
CLASS 3, AIR CURED:										
3A Light Air-cured										
Ohio	31	1,332	1,620	1,500	17,080	15,066	13,800			
Inde.	31	1,378	1,680	1,650	13,336	11,928	11,385			
Mo.	31	1,101	1,310	1,300	5,361	3,930	3,640			
Kans.	31	1,084	1,060	—	173	53	—			
Va.	31	1,696	1,920	1,900	21,524	19,968	19,950			
W. Va.	31	1,351	1,560	1,450	4,097	3,900	3,480			
N. C.	31	1,690	1,850	2,000	18,517	17,390	19,200			
Ky.	31	1,320	1,620	1,550	386,515	335,340	317,750			
Tenn.	31	1,364	1,620	1,525	106,536	98,820	91,500			
Total Burley Belt	31	1,348	1,635	1,569	573,139	506,395	480,705			
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	813	875	825	39,781	38,500	32,175			
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	1,292	1,540	1,485	612,920	544,895	512,880			

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - CONTINUED

Class and Type	Type No.	Average 1946-55	Yield per acre	Production	
				Indicated 1957	Average 1946-55
3B Dark Air-cured Ky.	35	1,215	1,640	1,450	15,213
Tenn.	35	1,240	1,540	1,500	4,600
Total One Smoker	35	1,220	1,618	1,462	19,900
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,162	1,545	1,400	11,045
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	969	1,030	1,000	3,419
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	1,167	1,514	1,372	34,365
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER					
Total Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,546	1,700	1,400	49,752
Total Miami Valley Types	42-44	1,486	1,650	1,550	8,544
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,537	1,694	1,416	58,296
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER					
Mass.	51	1,641	—	—	164
Conn.	51	1,608	1,880	1,650	14,320
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	1,608	1,880	1,650	14,484
Mass.	52	1,760	1,890	1,650	9,369
Conn.	52	1,653	1,970	1,875	3,359
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,730	1,904	1,862	12,728
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,470	1,650	1,600	11,472
Wis.	55	1,468	1,750	1,625	16,386
Minn.	55	1,331	1,250	—	486
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,463	1,743	1,625	16,875
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	2/1,556	1,78	1,648	2/56,388
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:					
Mass.	61	1,134	1,330	1,350	2,098
Conn.	61	1,059	1,300	1,275	7,317
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	1,075	1,307	1,294	9,415
Ga.	62	1,162	1,210	1,350	1,168
Fla.	62	1,187	1,280	1,350	4,452
Total Georgia - Florida Shade-grown	62	1,181	1,266	1,350	5,620
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	1,113	1,290	1,316	15,035
Total All Cigar Types	741-62	1,480	1,637	1,459	128,720
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:					
Total Louisiana Perique	72	618	555	600	204
UNITED STATES	All	1,273	1,598	1,459	2,148,368
					1,180,805
1/ Includes type 24 through 1949					1,646,030
2/ Includes type 53 through 1953 and type 56 through 1948.					

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/				
	Average	1955	1956	Indicated	
	1946-55	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	
	1,000	bushels	bushels	bushels	
Eastern States:					
Maine	:	970	1,230	820	1,180
N. H.	:	1,026	1,540	830	1,270
Vt.	:	878	1,100	550	600
Mass.	:	2,524	2,940	1,640	2,850
R. I.	:	172	180	100	180
Conn.	:	1,298	1,530	1,080	1,520
N. Y.	:	16,515	19,700	14,100	15,600
N. J.	:	2,575	3,000	3,100	3,100
Pa.	:	6,358	6,500	5,400	5,800
Del.	:	340	270	330	270
Md.	:	1,192	1,260	1,160	1,070
Va.	:	9,135	5,500	10,800	7,900
W. Va.	:	4,072	4,346	4,256	4,600
N. C.	:	1,222	40	1,750	1,400
Total Eastern States	48,275	49,136	45,916	47,340	
Central States:					
Ohio	:	3,015	2,700	2,100	2,800
Ind.	:	1,384	850	1,750	1,640
Ill.	:	2,908	1,430	2,550	2,500
Mich.	:	7,812	8,300	12,000	10,200
Wis.	:	1,177	1,380	1,190	1,196
Minn.	:	218	323	256	240
Iowa	:	188	200	35	230
Mo.	:	1,089	520	550	720
Nebr.	:	68	39	36	50
Kans.	:	343	3/ 230	50	300
Ky.	:	304	60	445	188
Tenn.	:	328	64	400	280
Ark.	:	440	35	725	48
Total Central States	19,275	16,131	22,087	20,392	
Western States:					
Mont.	:	120	100	55	100
Idaho	:	1,516	3/1,630	1,380	1,570
Colo.	:	1,266	3/1,210	1,505	1,180
N. Mex.	:	598	620	540	640
Utah	:	411	440	360	450
Wash.	:	27,480	26,100	17,700	30,000
Oreg.	:	2,625	2,350	1,820	2,900
Calif.	:	8,401	9,440	9,260	8,800
Total Western States	42,418	41,890	32,620	45,640	
Total 35 States	109,968	107,157	100,523	113,372	

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State.

2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1955 estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): Maine, 60; N. H., 110; Vt., 100; Mass., 180; R. I., 10; Conn., 150; N. Y., 2,000; Wis., 40; Idaho, 60; Colo., 50. 3/ In 1955 includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): Kans., 12; Idaho, 30; Colo., 25.

PEACHES

State	Production ^{1/}				Preliminary 1957 1,000 bushels
	Average 1946-55 1,000 bushels	1955 1,000 bushels	1956 1,000 bushels	1957 1,000 bushels	
N.H.	10	15	7	1	
Mass.	76	105	95	8	
R.I.	15	16	13	1	
Conn.	144	155	145	35	
N.Y.	1,316	1,400	1,030	150	
N.J.	1,668	1,700	1,750	1,700	
Pa.	2,439	2,900	2,340	2,300	
Ohio	918	1,030	1,000	900	
Ind.	424	90	425	298	
Ill.	1,388	130	1,200	670	
Mich.	3,270	2,300	2,600	2,850	
Mo.	536	231	350	400	
Kans.	121	108	47	155	
Del.	150	95	70	65	
Md.	465	500	400	400	
Va.	1,439	2/ 470	1,500	1,420	
W.Va.	616	800	650	540	
N.C.	1,350	3/	950	1,400	
S.C.	3,122	3/	4,350	5,000	
Ga.	2,776	3/	1,600	2,100	
Ky.	310	20	200	89	
Tenn.	281	3/	320	150	
Ala.	593	3/	600	425	
Miss.	405	3/	447	268	
Ark.	1,530	3/	2,250	1,100	
La.	89	3/	80	150	
Okla.	306	15	200	30	
Texas	736	30	575	790	
Idaho	318	500	270	100	
Colo.	1,736	2/ 2,110	2/ 1,697	1,950	
N.Mex.	168	150	97	150	
Utah	573	480	360	580	
Wash.	1,719	2,100	1,930	1,030	
Oreg.	477	400	600	450	
Calif., all	32,740	34,002	2/ 39,711	35,086	
Clingstone ^{4/}	21,718	22,585	2/ 27,085	22,585	
Freestone	11,022	11,417	12,626	12,501	
U.S.	64,251	51,852	69,859	62,741	

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1955 and 1956, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1955 - Virginia, 14; Idaho, 40; Colorado, 75; California, Clingstone, 1,000; 1956 - Arkansas, 195; Illinois, 48.

^{2/} Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1955 - Virginia, 30; Colorado, 85; 1956 - California, Clingstone, 3,167; Colorado, 63.

^{3/} Less than 500 bushels.

^{4/} Mainly for canning.

PEARS

State	Average 1946-55	Production 17			Indicated 1957
		1955		1956	
		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	
Conn.	50	60	52	42	
N.Y.	521	700	510	440	
Pa.	190	140	70	90	
Ohio	152	80	45	50	
Ill.	176	90	120	105	
Mich.	821	950	1,200	675	
Mo.	128	50	55	110	
Va.	105	11	40	35	
W.Va.	50	32	60	28	
N.C.	113	10	71	83	
Ga.	196	15	80	86	
Ky.	75	10	65	36	
Tenn.	91	5	130	110	
Ala.	121	2/	42	66	
Miss.	153	5	107	103	
Ark.	93	5	86	49	
La.	95	15	35	36	
Okla.	89	5	36	25	
Texas	216	20	123	234	
Idaho	72	110	110	100	
Colo.	181	150	225	165	
Utah	185	200	310	350	
Wash., all	6,214	6,450	4,550	4,820	
Bartlett	4,510	4,600	2,950	3,120	
Other	1,704	1,850	1,600	1,700	
Oreg., all	5,518	3/ 6,050	3/ 6,490	6,600	
Bartlett	2,163	2,700	2,550	2,600	
Other	3,356	3/ 3,350	3/ 3,940	4,000	
Calif., all	14,039	14,459	17,710	17,627	
Bartlett	12,310	12,876	15,627	15,627	
Other	1,729	1,583	2,083	2,000	
U. S.	29,940	29,622	32,322	32,065	

- 1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in all other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Less than 500 bushels.

3/ Includes 60,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit in 1955, and 90,000 in 1956.

GRAPES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1946-55	1955	1956	Indicated 1957
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
N.Y.	68,880	88,500	106,000	66,000
N.J.	1,430	1,500	1,200	1,100
Pa.	19,700	24,000	31,600	20,500
Ohio	14,070	17,000	13,800	12,000
Ind.	1,220	800	1,600	900
Ill.	1,920	1,300	1,300	1,200
Mich.	33,890	23,500	60,500	54,000
Iowa	2,100	1,500	900	1,600
Mo.	3,680	2,500	3,400	3,600
Kans.	1,120	500	100	600
Va.	1,045	450	350	350
N.C.	2,540	1,100	1,300	900
S.C.	1,200	800	1,300	1,500
Ga.	1,700	1,000	1,400	1,200
Ark.	8,280	2,900	10,300	1,500
Ariz.	2,310	4,500	5,500	6,200
Wash.	29,120	48,600	30,000	47,000
Oreg.	1,090	900	700	900
Calif., all	2,757,900	3,020,000	2,624,000	2,440,000
Wine varieties	589,900	601,000	569,000	540,000
Table varieties	596,900	709,000	453,000	470,000
Raisin varieties	1,571,100	1,710,000	1,602,000	1,430,000
Raisins 2/	230,150	225,000	200,000	---
Not dried	650,500	810,000	802,000	---
U. S.	2,953,875	3,241,350	2,895,250	2,661,050

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Condition Oct. 1 1/			Production 1/			Indicated 1957
	Average: 1946-55:	1956	1957	Average: 1946-55:	1955	1956	
			1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
ORANGES:							
California, all	: 75	76	58	41,807	38,370	35,900	---
Navel & Misc. 2/	: 74	75	55	15,491	15,170	15,400	12,000
Valencias	: 76	77	60	26,316	23,200	20,500	3/
Florida, all	: 72	72	79	71,770	91,000	93,000	102,000
Temples	: ---	---	---	1,522	2,800	2,700	3,000
Other early & midseason	73	72	80	38,848	48,700	51,600	56,000
Valencias	: 71	71	77	31,400	39,500	38,700	43,000
Texas, all	: 54	68	76	2,336	1,600	1,600	2,200
Early & midseason 2/	: 54	69	78	1,560	1,150	1,200	1,600
Valencias	: 53	64	70	776	450	400	600
Arizona, all	: 72	81	81	1,016	1,150	1,290	1,380
Navel & Misc. 2/	: 70	79	80	502	440	500	530
Valencias	: 73	83	83	514	710	790	850
Louisiana, all 2/	: 60	47	74	225	195	115	180
5 States 4/	: 73	74	67	117,154	132,315	131,905	---
Total early & midseason 5/	---	---	---	58,147	68,455	71,515	---
Total Valencias	---	---	---	59,006	63,860	60,390	---
TANGERINES:							
Florida	: 65	69	65	4,710	4,700	4,800	4,500
All oranges & tangerines	5 States 4/	73	74	67	121,864	137,015	136,705
GRAPEFRUIT:							
Florida, all	: 64	68	67	33,320	38,300	37,400	38,000
Seedless	: 66	71	68	16,830	20,600	21,600	22,500
Other	: 62	64	66	16,490	17,700	15,800	15,500
Texas, all	: 45	64	62	7,820	2,200	2,800	4,000
Arizona, all	: 73	85	82	2,818	2,370	2,180	2,400
California, all	: 77	80	74	2,498	2,510	2,400	---
Desert Valleys	: 79	81	83	946	830	800	900
Other	: 75	79	69	1,552	1,680	1,600	3/
4 States 4/	: 58	68	66	46,456	45,380	44,780	---
LEMONS:							
California 4/	: 75	79	64	13,026	13,250	15,500	3/
LIMES:							
Florida 4/	: 69	74	56	281	400	400	400

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. In 1955 estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 boxes): California Navel and miscellaneous oranges, 377; Valencias, 210; Florida tangerines, 200; grapefruit, California, Desert Valleys, 3. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ First report of production for 1956 bloom for California Valencia oranges and grapefruit in "other" areas will be issued in December; first report for California lemons will be issued in November. 4/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 5/ In California and Arizona, Navel and Miscellaneous.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Average 1946-55	Production 1/			Indicated 1957
		1955	1956	Tons	
		<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>
PLUMS:					
				<u>Fresh Basis</u>	
Michigan		6,030	5,200	4,900	7,300
California	2/ 79,900	2/ 86,000	2/ 100,000		87,000
PRUNES:					
Idaho	22,050	22,200	25,500		23,000
Washington, all	20,050	25,000	17,000		18,600
Eastern	15,840	21,000	14,200		14,800
Western	4,210	4,000	2,800		3,800
Oregon, all	56,270	52,600	59,000		32,600
Eastern	12,740	15,600	500		600
Western	43,530	37,000	58,500		32,000
				<u>Dry Basis 3/</u>	
California	166,400	131,000	193,000		168,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1955 and 1956, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1955-Prunes, Idaho, 1,800; Eastern Washington, 1,100; Western Washington, 200; Eastern Oregon, 700. 1956-Prunes, California, 2,000 (dry basis).

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1955-Plums, California, 2,000. 1956-Plums, California, 4,000.

3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

PECANS

State	Production			Wild and seedling pecans		
	Improved varieties 1/		Indicated	Average	1956	Indicated
	1946-55	1956	1957	1946-55	1956	1957
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
N.C.	1,760	2,300	1,000	220	300	200
S.C.	2,670	7,260	1,600	476	1,340	400
Ga.	27,472	51,000	10,300	5,474	9,000	4,200
Fla.	2,873	2,200	2,000	2,022	1,800	1,300
Ala.	12,122	24,500	4,000	2,734	6,000	3,000
Miss.	3,918	6,100	2,300	4,342	6,000	3,500
Ark.	879	850	1,600	3,875	2,950	4,500
La.	3,275	3,600	2,000	11,600	10,400	12,000
Okla.	1,611	600	2,500	18,299	6,500	22,500
Texas	4,553	4,400	6,300	26,587	23,100	33,200
N.Mex.	2/ 2,624	3,500	3,750	---	---	---
U. S.	62,970	106,310	37,350	75,630	67,390	84,800

State	All Pecans		
	Production		Indicated 1957
	Average 1946-55	1956	
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds
N.C.	1,981	2,600	1,200
S.C.	3,146	8,600	2,000
Ga.	32,946	60,000	14,500
Fla.	4,895	4,000	3,300
Ala.	14,856	30,500	7,000
Miss.	8,260	12,100	5,800
Ark.	7,754	3,800	6,100
La.	14,875	14,000	14,000
Okla.	19,910	7,100	25,000
Texas	31,140	27,500	39,500
N.Mex.	2/ 2,624	3,500	3,750
U. S.	138,599	173,700	122,150

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

2/ Short-time average.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition October 1			Production 1/		
	Average : 1946-55	: 1956	: 1957	Average : 1946-55	: 1956	: Indicated 1957
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
VOCADOS:	:	:	:			
Florida	:	---	---	---	6,940	2/ 10,800
IGS:	:					13,400
California	:					
Dried)	:	81	85	1 81	3/ 29,060	3/ 25,000
Not dried)	:				12,700	12,000
NECTARINES:	:					
California	:	---	4/ 67	4/ 87	15,550	19,000
OLIVES:	:					
California	:	53	80	42	45,800	5/ 70,000
ALMONDS:	:					
California	:	---	---	---	39,960	58,600
FILBERTS:	:					
Oregon	:	---	---	---	7,280	2,900
Washington	:	---	---	---	796	140
2 States	:	---	---	---	8,076	3,040
	:					11,800

JALNUTS:						
California	---	---	---	65,990	69,000	67,000
Oregon	---	---	---	7,330	2,800	5,300
2 States	---	---	---	73,320	71,800	72,300

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes 1,125 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit.

3/ Dry basis.

4/ Percent production.

5/ Revised production and utilization of 1956 crop of olives (in tons): fresh sales, 1,200; canned 38,200; crushed for oil, 17,800; other processing, 12,600; total sales, 69,800; home use, 200.

CRANBERRIES

State	Production 1/		
	Average : 1946-55	: 1955	: 1956
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Mass.	560,600	546,000	452,000
N.J.	89,100	90,000	73,000
Wis.	222,500	315,000	340,000
Wash.	47,590	47,500	64,700
Oreg.	20,300	27,300	40,000
5 States	940,090	1,025,800	969,700
			1,049,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

Seasonal group		Harvested acreage		Yield per harvested acre		Production	
State	Average: 1949-55:	For harvest: 1956 1/	Average: 1949-55:	For harvest: 1956 1/	Indicated	Average: 1949-55:	Indicated: 1956 1/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.
<u>WINTER:</u>							
Fla.	11.0	16.0	24.0	161	173	135	1,787 2,768 2/3,240
Calif.	11.6	17.8	21.0	155	140	170	1,768 2,492 3,570
Total Winter	22.6	33.8	45.0	156.6	155.6	151.3	3,554 5,260 6,810
<u>EARLY SPRING:</u>							
Fla.-Hastings	15.2	21.0	26.0	162	168	135	2,470 3,528 2/3,510
-Other	4.3	4.7	5.5	105	100	130	455 470 2/ 715
Texas	4.2	.4	.3	42	60	60	184 24 18
Total E. Spring	23.7	26.1	31.8	131.4	154.1	133.4	3,110 4,022 4,243
<u>LATE SPRING:</u>							
N. Car.	27.1	23.3	25.0	102	100	100	2,738 2,330 2,500
S. Car.	11.7	8.0	7.8	79	82	100	922 656 780
Ga.	3.2	2.2	2.0	59	58	58	191 128 116
Ala.-BaldwinCo.	18.8	15.4	17.0	91	112	125	1,765 1,725 2,125
-Other	13.0	8.5	8.5	45	50	48	589 425 408
Miss.	11.3	9.5	9.5	39	39	45	444 370 428
Ark.	15.7	9.5	8.8	49	54	48	770 513 422
La.	11.8	8.3	8.8	40	49	58	467 407 510
Okla.	6.5	4.8	4.3	50	47	43	325 226 185
Texas	11.8	9.1	9.1	44	45	60	513 410 546
Ariz.	4.6	4.3	6.5	224	250	230	1,045 1,075 1,495
Calif.	66.1	63.0	67.0	260	255	285	17,084 16,065 19,095
Total L. Spring	20.7	165.9	174.3	133.8	146.7	164.1	26,853 24,330 28,610
<u>EARLY SUMMER:</u>							
Mo.	12.9	10.0	9.0	63	70	65	820 700 585
Kans.	5.2	2.2	2.3	51	53	68	277 117 156
Del.	5.7	9.0	9.0	135	185	175	853 1,655 1,575
Md.	4.2	3.0	2.8	97	105	95	409 315 266
Va.-East.Shore	20.4	19.7	20.9	125	138	103	2,576 2,719 2,152
-Norfolk	4.2	2.8	2.9	103	100	70	438 280 203
-Other	8.6	7.3	6.5	65	58	55	560 423 358
N. Car.	14.0	9.4	9.5	52	65	65	878 611 618
Ga.	4.0	2.8	2.8	36	36	40	142 101 112
Ky.	19.9	15.0	14.4	55	60	63	1,096 900 907
Tenn.	19.7	13.0	12.0	57	56	65	1,114 728 780
Texas	6.1	5.9	7.8	139	160	145	818 944 1,131
Total E. Summer	24.9	100.1	99.2	80.2	94.9	88.5	9,980 9,503 8,843
<u>LATE SUMMER:</u>							
Mass.	2.8	2.1	2.1	138	165	150	385 346 315
R. I.	1.4	1.3	1.5	137	150	115	188 195 172
N.Y.-L.I. 3/	24.1	20.0	21.5	191	205	195	4,525 4,100 4,192
N.J.	29.1	17.0	16.0	150	210	175	4,372 3,570 2,800
Pa.	6.4	4.3	4.5	131	170	115	846 731 518
Ohio	9.5	7.2	7.6	128	145	135	1,209 1,044 1,026
Ind.	7.4	4.0	3.8	106	115	110	786 460 418
Ill.	6.5	3.5	3.5	60	70	56	387 245 196
Mich.	7.8	6.1	6.0	91	110	125	705 671 750
Wis.	20.1	22.4	26.0	124	145	130	2,477 3,248 3,380
Minn.	5.2	5.0	4.8	121	150	140	627 800 672

POTATOES, IRISH (Continued)

Seasonal group		Harvested acreage		Yield per harvested acre		Production				
and State	Average: 1949-55: 1956 1/	For harvest: 1957	Average: 1949-55: 1956 1/	Average: 1949-55: 1956 1/	Indicated 1957	Average: 1949-55: 1956 1/	Indicated 1957			
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
LATE SUMMER:										
Nebr.	7.3	5.0	4.8	89	85	110	644	425	528	
Md.	3.6	2.3	2.1	68	85	70	246	196	147	
Va.	5.8	4.7	4.9	69	77	75	396	362	368	
W. Va.	15.1	12.0	11.0	64	65	63	966	780	693	
N. Car.	5.1	4.3	4.3	75	90	110	376	387	473	
Idaho	9.3	9.2	10.5	204	220	220	1,904	2,024	2,310	
Wyo.	1.2	1.2	1.2	204	240	200	248	288	240	
Colo.	10.0	10.6	12.0	219	250	190	2,190	2,650	2,280	
N. Mex.	1.0	1.5	2.0	85	150	175	87	225	350	
Wash.	16.1	23.0	21.5	255	260	250	4,099	5,980	5,375	
Oreg.	10.1	10.0	10.5	192	205	210	1,930	2,050	2,205	
Calif.	13.2	11.0	10.2	262	290	275	3,449	3,190	2,805	
Total L. Summer	218.0	187.7	192.3	152.7	181.0	167.5	33,042	33,967	32,213	
FALL:										
Maine	136.4	147.0	138.0	251	284	270	34,136	41,748	37,260	
N. H.	3.5	2.3	2.0	155	180	160	546	414	320	
Vt.	4.3	2.8	2.3	136	160	160	577	448	368	
Mass.	5.8	4.7	4.8	148	175	160	851	822	768	
R. I.	3.3	3.5	3.7	196	205	170	646	718	629	
Conn.	8.2	6.2	6.5	171	200	170	1,391	1,240	1,105	
N.Y.-L.I. 3/	27.6	31.0	28.5	197	240	210	5,504	7,440	5,985	
-Upstate	55.1	38.0	34.0	158	190	170	8,690	7,220	5,780	
Pa.	62.7	46.7	45.5	141	165	135	8,839	7,706	6,142	
8 Eastern Fall	307.0	282.2	265.3	195.1	240.1	220.0	61,179	67,756	58,357	
Ohio	16.2	12.5	11.5	145	155	150	2,356	1,938	1,725	
Ind.	6.1	5.6	5.6	188	200	200	1,150	1,120	1,120	
Mich.	61.4	46.0	44.0	111	160	130	6,756	7,360	5,720	
Wis.	37.6	25.6	22.0	132	155	135	4,929	3,968	2,970	
Minn.	78.4	80.0	80.0	104	130	105	8,130	10,400	8,400	
Iowa	8.9	6.0	6.0	72	72	85	638	432	510	
N. Dak.	95.6	93.0	99.0	108	138	98	10,362	12,834	9,702	
S. Dak.	12.4	9.5	9.5	77	100	80	941	950	760	
Nebr.	23.7	15.1	14.6	149	150	140	3,555	2,265	2,044	
9 Central Fall	340.3	293.3	292.2	114.1	140.7	112.8	38,818	41,267	32,951	
Mont.	10.2	8.9	8.3	130	150	155	1,324	1,335	1,286	
Idaho	143.6	168.0	175.0	178	185	190	25,615	31,080	33,250	
Wyo.	4.8	4.7	4.3	126	150	150	602	705	645	
Colo.	43.8	42.4	41.0	186	178	195	8,157	7,547	7,995	
Utah	11.1	9.6	9.7	149	170	180	1,644	1,632	1,746	
Nev.	1.5	1.8	2.0	175	240	250	263	432	500	
Wash.	13.8	19.0	17.5	223	225	225	3,095	4,275	3,938	
Oreg.	25.3	27.0	26.0	221	240	235	5,553	6,480	6,110	
Calif.	16.6	15.0	15.5	223	275	265	3,670	4,125	4,108	
9 Western Fall	270.5	296.4	299.3	184.4	194.4	199.1	49,922	57,611	59,578	
Total Fall	917.8	871.9	856.8	163.4	191.1	176.1	149,919	166,634	150,886	
	1,508.8	1,400.1		175.9			226,458		231,605	
United States	1,385.5		150.4		165.4		243,716			

1/ Revised. 2/ Production includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (thousand hundredweight): Winter - Florida, 290; Early Spring - Florida-Hastings, 81; Florida - Other, 30. 3/ The total acreage for Long Island in 1957 was distributed between late summer and fall crops in proportion to the 1954-56 average percentages.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1949-55	1956	Indicated 1957	Average 1949-55	1956	Indicated 1957
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
N. J.	87	95	83	1,366	1,520	1,328
Mo.	54	55	60	144	121	120
Kans.	47	43	60	52	39	72
Md.	96	100	110	521	400	495
Va.	76	78	84	1,287	1,318	1,462
N. C.	59	66	65	2,690	2,376	2,470
S. C.	49	52	55	1,522	884	825
Ga.	41	46	47	1,264	736	611
Fla.	44	45	45	204	112	90
Ky.	49	55	56	308	275	280
Tenn.	53	55	60	746	605	600
Ala.	41	50	51	987	700	714
Miss.	45	44	50	1,190	880	1,000
Ark.	43	46	54	349	239	265
La.	54	60	59	4,982	5,100	4,661
Okla.	44	57	55	139	114	99
Texas	43	33	67	1,471	627	1,139
Calif.	68	73	73	773	876	949
U. S.	54.0	59.4	62.7	20,179	16,922	17,180

<u>State</u>	<u>Milk produced per milk cow</u>		<u>Percent of milk cows milked</u>		
	<u>Oct. 1, av.</u>	<u>Oct. 1, 1956</u>	<u>Oct. 1, 1957</u>	<u>Oct. 1, av.</u>	<u>Oct. 1, 1956</u>
<u>division</u>	<u>1946-55</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Maine	17.9	20.7	21.8	80.4	79.5
N. H.	18.6	22.0	21.7	78.7	79.0
Vt.	16.6	18.8	18.4	75.0	74.1
Mass.	19.7	21.1	21.5	79.6	80.6
Conn.	19.7	21.4	22.0	78.4	78.3
N. Y.	19.6	20.7	21.1	76.6	75.1
N. J.	21.8	22.7	23.8	79.0	77.1
Pa.	19.2	21.4	21.2	77.3	76.2
N. Atl.	19.45	21.20	21.37	77.1	75.2
Ohio	18.4	21.5	20.9	75.9	72.8
Ind.	17.2	19.1	20.1	72.9	71.6
Ill.	16.7	19.6	20.0	68.6	70.5
Mich.	19.4	22.8	22.7	79.3	79.1
Wis.	16.5	18.4	19.4	73.0	71.7
E. N. Cent.	17.42	20.12	20.41	74.1	72.9
Minn.	13.8	15.2	14.8	63.0	62.0
Iowa	16.0	18.2	19.7	67.0	68.2
Mo.	13.9	15.4	15.6	68.4	68.0
N. Dak.	12.7	12.9	13.3	62.4	57.4
S. Dak.	12.0	14.2	14.1	60.5	63.4
Nebr.	14.3	15.7	15.9	65.8	66.4
Kans.	13.9	15.4	16.4	63.8	64.1
W. N. Cent.	14.00	15.43	15.79	64.5	64.1
Md.	18.2	20.0	21.0	75.1	74.1
Va.	15.8	19.4	20.6	71.3	75.9
W. Va.	14.1	16.1	15.4	73.0	73.2
N. C.	14.3	17.1	16.9	72.9	74.1
S. C.	11.7	14.4	13.5	67.8	68.5
Ga.	10.0	12.6	12.1	59.7	63.5
S. Atl.	14.09	16.80	16.94	69.6	71.7
Ky.	13.6	15.6	15.3	70.2	70.5
Tenn.	12.1	12.9	12.5	70.9	68.2
Ala.	8.9	8.9	8.9	57.7	52.7
Miss.	7.7	8.4	8.1	57.1	59.6
Ark.	9.2	10.7	11.5	58.3	58.7
La.	7.1	8.1	8.2	46.0	52.0
Okla.	10.6	12.8	13.4	57.6	60.2
Texas	8.9	10.6	10.3	53.9	54.6
S. Cent.	10.44	11.88	11.55	61.2	61.1
Mont.	16.0	16.6	17.8	68.6	70.4
Idaho	19.3	20.7	21.5	75.7	75.8
Wyo.	17.6	17.8	19.2	70.4	67.1
Colo.	15.8	18.0	18.0	68.1	72.6
Utah	19.4	23.9	23.2	75.7	76.9
Wash.	19.9	21.7	22.4	77.8	79.0
Oreg.	17.4	18.9	19.1	76.9	79.2
Calif.	20.1	25.0	25.2	76.7	79.2
West.	18.50	21.67	22.47	74.9	76.9
U. S.	15.34	17.54	17.81	69.4	69.5

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Regional averages include less important dairy States not shown separately.

2/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry).

"GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS, OCT. 1, 1957,
WITH COMPARISONS 1/

State and division	Oct. 1, av.	Oct. 1,	Oct. 1,	Oct. 1,
	1946-55 Pounds	1955 Pounds	1956 Pounds	1957 Pounds
Maine	5.3	5.7	6.3	6.4
New Hampshire	4.8	5.4	5.4	5.8
Vermont	4.4	4.9	5.2	5.4
Massachusetts	5.7	5.4	6.3	6.7
Connecticut	5.8	6.3	6.2	7.3
New York	5.6	5.8	6.1	6.3
New Jersey	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.8
Pennsylvania	6.5	6.9	7.1	7.7
North Atlantic	5.7	6.1	6.3	6.7
Ohio	5.1	5.9	5.9	6.2
Indiana	4.8	5.8	5.4	5.5
Illinois	4.8	5.0	5.4	5.8
Michigan	5.1	6.0	5.7	6.2
Wisconsin	3.8	4.2	4.2	5.1
East North Central	4.5	5.3	5.0	5.6
Minnesota	3.1	4.1	3.8	4.1
Iowa	4.9	6.0	4.9	5.5
Missouri	4.0	4.6	5.0	5.2
North Dakota	3.0	3.4	3.8	3.8
South Dakota	2.7	3.2	3.1	3.2
Nebraska	3.6	4.1	3.4	4.0
Kansas	4.0	5.0	5.5	5.1
West North Central	3.8	4.6	4.3	4.6
Maryland	6.1	6.1	7.0	7.0
Virginia	4.1	4.6	5.6	6.1
West Virginia	2.7	3.3	3.5	3.5
North Carolina	4.4	4.7	5.5	5.8
South Carolina	3.5	3.8	5.8	6.0
Georgia	3.6	4.3	5.8	4.8
South Atlantic	4.0	4.5	5.3	5.3
Kentucky	3.2	3.7	4.1	4.3
Tennessee	3.5	4.2	4.1	4.1
Alabama	3.5	4.2	4.6	4.1
Mississippi	2.2	3.5	3.4	3.8
Arkansas	2.7	3.3	4.1	4.4
Louisiana	2.7	2.8	3.8	3.9
Oklahoma	3.3	4.7	5.9	4.9
Texas	3.9	4.2	6.6	4.9
South Central	3.2	3.9	4.7	4.3
Montana	2.8	3.3	3.9	3.6
Idaho	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.2
Wyoming	2.8	3.2	2.9	4.1
Colorado	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.9
Utah	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.5
Washington	4.5	4.8	5.2	5.5
Oregon	4.5	4.8	4.8	5.1
California	4.6	4.8	5.5	6.5
Western	4.2	4.5	5.0	5.6
United States	4.18	4.82	5.03	5.27

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Regional averages include less important dairy States not shown separately. Includes grain, millfeeds, and other concentrates.

State and division	SEPTEMBER EGG PRODUCTION						Total eggs produced Jan.-Sept. incl. Mil.	
	Number of layers on hand during September:		Eggs per 100 layers		During September:			
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957		
	Thou.	Thou.	Number	Number	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	
Maine	3,378	3,292	1,674	1,638	.27	.54	510	
N. H.	2,488	2,406	1,590	1,572	.40	.38	360	
Vt.	886	840	1,578	1,722	.14	.14	145	
Mass.	3,676	3,704	1,614	1,686	.59	.62	568	
R. I.	419	424	1,734	1,662	.7	.7	64	
Conn.	3,566	3,619	1,752	1,608	.62	.58	513	
N. Y.	10,474	9,014	1,542	1,572	1.62	1.42	1,511	
N. J.	14,839	13,528	1,566	1,578	2.32	2.13	1,968	
Pa.	18,116	17,235	1,566	1,587	2.84	2.78	2,689	
N. Atl.	57,842	54,362	1,585	1,523	9.17	8.66	8,528	
Ohio	12,362	10,791	1,506	1,530	1.86	1.65	1,861	
Ind.	12,054	11,064	1,434	1,494	1.73	1.65	1,841	
Ill.	15,288	15,168	1,404	1,428	2.15	2.17	2,311	
Mich.	8,348	8,207	1,482	1,506	1.24	1.24	1,236	
Wis.	11,802	11,296	1,434	1,464	1.69	1.65	1,789	
E. N. Cent.	59,854	56,526	1,449	1,479	8.67	8.36	9,038	
Minn.	20,674	18,865	1,404	1,380	2.90	2.60	3,091	
Iowa	23,142	21,755	1,470	1,491	3.40	3.24	3,791	
Mo.	10,187	10,398	1,284	1,314	1.31	1.37	1,574	
N. Dak.	2,860	2,876	1,272	1,224	.36	.35	436	
S. Dak.	6,132	6,790	1,326	1,374	.81	.93	1,002	
Nebr.	8,598	9,197	1,350	1,410	1.16	1.30	1,396	
Kans.	8,390	8,319	1,263	1,386	.106	.115	1,270	
W. N. Cent.	79,983	78,200	1,375	1,359	1,100	1,094	12,560	
Del.	666	576	1,428	1,272	.10	.07	105	
Md.	2,290	2,106	1,386	1,290	.32	.27	340	
Va.	4,312	4,438	1,332	1,374	.57	.61	614	
W. Va.	2,120	1,930	1,296	1,290	.27	.25	313	
N. C.	8,966	9,296	1,401	1,446	1.26	1.34	1,262	
S. C.	2,812	2,966	1,386	1,407	.39	.42	405	
Ga.	6,177	6,699	1,506	1,524	.93	1.02	936	
Fla.	2,766	2,968	1,608	1,620	.44	.48	446	
S. Atl.	30,109	30,979	1,422	1,440	4.28	4.45	4,421	
Ky.	5,858	6,346	1,176	1,263	.69	.80	825	
Tenn.	5,642	5,478	1,218	1,224	.69	.67	759	
Ala.	4,562	4,614	1,371	1,365	.63	.63	635	
Miss.	3,900	3,854	1,245	1,200	.49	.46	501	
Ark.	3,439	3,480	1,224	1,302	.42	.45	488	
La.	2,318	2,372	1,182	1,185	.27	.28	296	
Okla.	4,720	4,436	1,092	1,266	.52	.56	655	
Texas	13,469	12,350	1,248	1,368	1.68	1.69	1,810	
S. Cent.	43,948	42,930	1,226	1,290	5.39	5.54	5,969	
Mont.	1,190	1,188	1,386	1,386	.16	.16	176	
Idaho	1,350	1,338	1,569	1,581	.21	.21	221	
Wyo.	372	372	1,452	1,419	.5	.5	54	
Colo.	1,794	1,650	1,446	1,470	.26	.24	266	
N. Mex.	586	582	1,386	1,386	.8	.8	82	
Ariz.	436	443	1,518	1,560	.7	.7	68	
Utah	1,594	1,599	1,629	1,620	.26	.26	262	
Nev.	106	106	1,440	1,410	.2	.1	18	
Wash.	4,120	4,231	1,716	1,746	.71	.74	682	
Oreg.	2,874	2,709	1,665	1,746	.48	.47	474	
Calif.	21,096	21,350	1,803	1,833	3.80	3.91	3,398	
West.	35,518	35,568	1,717	1,743	6.10	6.20	5,701	
U. S.	307,254	298,565	1,452	1,479	4.461	4.416	46,017	
							46,514	

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